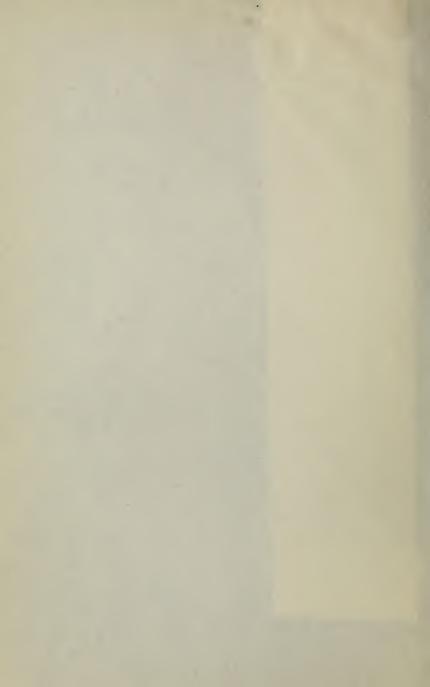
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## THE CHAUTAUQUAN

THE MAGAZINE OF SYSTEM IN READING

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#### 

The problem of the water supply, which is closely related to the forestry problem is the most complicated of all those demanding solution. Flood waters, which destroy annually many millions of dollars worth of property must be controlled by reforesting and by the construction of reservoirs. Greater than the direct loss due to floods is that due to soil erosion, said to amount yearly to \$500,000,000. Not only is soil washed away from farms where it is needed, but it is washed into the streams where it impedes navigation and requires for its removal a great yearly expenditure. The waterways system of the country will have to be developed by the Federal government and the various States working together; for the problem is a unit and cannot be solved by any one of the parties interested without the assistance of the others.

#### 

The report of the Commission includes a brief discussion of the losses and suffering in the United States due to preventable disease. \$1,500,000,000 it is estimated would be added to our national wealth by the mitigation of preventable disease, to say nothing of the increase in happiness and contentment resulting therefrom. The Commission concludes with a statement of the urgency of the conservation problem and a plea for the formulation of a general plan under which the cities, States, and nation may unite to achieve the desired end.

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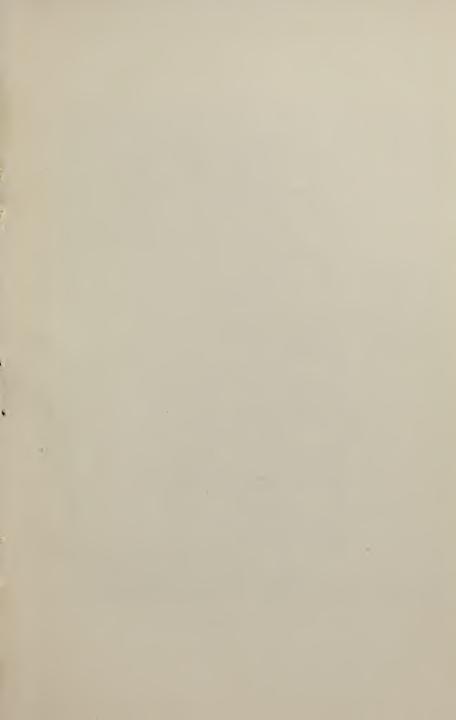
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North American Conservation Conference at the White House—President Roosevelt, Mexican, Canadian, and United States Delegates
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## THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Vol. 55 JUNE, 1909. No. 1.



PRESIDENT TAFT, as we have had occasion to remark, entered upon his duties under exceptionally auspicious circumstances. He had no enemies; the so-called reactionaries in his party were as jubilant as the so-called radicals; the many who had enthusiastically approved the Roosevelt policies were as pleased as the few who had violently condemned them. It was seen at the very outset that President Taft would face a most difficult situation. The question was whether he would really continue the popular policies or suspend reformatory activity—give the country the "rest" which the anti-Rooseveltians demanded. Time alone could answer that question.

What is the testimony of the three months that have elapsed since Mr. Taft was inaugurated? In his inaugural he frankly stated that he could not and would not depart from the Roosevelt policies. In the same document he proposed a federal tax on inheritances as a proper means of increasing the government's revenue. Later he urged tariff revision in the spirit of the party platform. The subjects of additional railroad regulation, prevention of inflation in the capitalization of natural utilities and the reorganization of the interstate commerce commission President Taft has promised to treat in his first message to the regular session of the present Congress, and no one doubts that they will be treated in a progressive spirit.

Perhaps the greatest single problem of the Taft administration, and the one in which originality will be required, is that of financial reorganization. The need of new currency and banking legislation has been amply demon-

strated: the panic of last fall is generally ascribed to the defects of the present currency laws; bankers, economists, and men of affairs agree as to the urgency of improvement; but, unfortunately, it has been impossible, so far, to reach any agreement as to the scope and nature of the reforms needful. The currency should be more "elastic," more responsive to the fluctuating requirements of trade, but how is this elasticity to be secured? What, further, should be done with the "greenbacks"—the government's unredeemed promises to pay coin—that are still outstanding? And what should be the relation between the currency and the government bonds? These are perplexing questions, and the Taft administration will greatly distinguish itself if it shall succeed in settling them. Secretary MacVeagh, a known "progressive" on the financial and revenue problems, will probably revert to the proposals of Secretary Gage of the McKinley administration, and Congress may be more favorably disposed toward "radical" currency ideas than it was ten years ago.

The new tariff, with which the Senate is wrestling at this writing, will owe some of its liberal features to the moral influence of the President and his cabinet, as well as to the anti-monopoly and "revisionist" sentiment of the great Middle West. The President has not attempted to fix schedules and rates; he has simply and effectively insisted on honest and independent handling of the subject, on due recognition of the interests of the consumers and the smaller producers. Public opinion, as reflected in votes of "insurgent" Republicans, anti-standpatters, has made a tariff bill that is much more liberal than certain special interests would have liked. The Senate, to be sure, is yet to determine certain features of the bill, but the President has intimated more than once that he would not sign a measure that merely pretended to offer relief without actually doing so. The story of the Wilson tariff, of the Cleveland era, the story of the bill which the President who signed denounced as a bill of perfidy and dishonor to the party responsible for it, is not to be repeated.

In other respects the new administration has given even more striking proof of independence and liberalism. The policy toward the "solid South" is to be one of friendship and conciliation. The appointment of a Democrat—and of a Democrat who had not even supported the Taft ticket—to the War Secretaryship—because he represented the best citizenship of the South was a significant beginning. There are to be no appointments to office in that section that the majority of the educated and respectable citizens could regard as an affront or humiliation; at the same time every effort is to be made to help industry, morality and culture among the masses of the black population.

To organized labor the new administration has promised sympathetic consideration of all proper proposals in the shape of additional employer's liability and safety legislation, regulation of injunctions, etc. In short, there is to be no backward step; progressive and remedial legislation will be urged by President Taft as vigorously as it was urged by his predecessor. In the methods alone—these being dependent on personal and temperamental characteristics—there may be a pronounced change. We shall doubtless hear less about "personal government" the tendency to "executive usurpation," violations of the Constitution, and so on.



## The Frenzied Rivalry in Big-Navyism and the Peace of the World.

Two years ago even "practical" politicians entertained some hope with regard to the possibility of an international agreement limiting naval budgets and checking the ruinous rivalry of the European powers in the building of monster war ships. It was known that England had "informally" sounded Germany on the subject and had indicated her own willingness to come to some understanding. It was regarded as probable that the great Teutonic power would lend sympathetic ear to proposals looking to reductions in naval estimates. Recent developments, unhappily,

have dashed all such hopes and expectations. The race for naval supremacy, the expenditures on big warships, will now be more "frenzied" than ever. It would be idle to attempt to fix responsibility; the fact is for the present the only thing of importance.

The agitation in Great Britain over the alleged imminent loss of her naval supremacy is a startling phenomenon. For many years England's policy has been to maintain a "two power standard" in her navy—that is, her naval strength has been supposed to be equal to that of her two leading neighbors-Germany and France. She relied on her navy for national security, and regarded it as unnecessary to build up a great standing army. This was called the "blue water" theory of national defence; the powerful navy rendered invasion utterly impossible, and a relatively small army was therefore sufficient. Last fall, however, the present premier, Mr. Asquith, announced that, to make assurance doubly sure, the government's policy would consist in maintaining a "two-power" standard plus ten per cent. This announcement called forth high praise from the opposition party and from all other political groups save those that believed in restricting armaments and promoting peace and security by treaties, agreements and international friendship,

But what is the situation today? The British government is condemned by the opposition for an "unpatriotic" and perverse blindness; it is accused of culpable neglect, cheerful ignorance and indifference to grave danger. The government itself, while indignantly repudiating the charges of the Tory leaders, admits that it had been "misled" by German representations and official reports, that England is not as safe as she ought to be, and that certain emergency measures must soon be taken to insure the maintenance of her naval strength. She must proceed to build more ships of the latest type—the *Dreadnought* type, and the only question is how many such ships she must build this year, and next, and the year after, and so on. All agree that the answer to this question lies with Ger-

many, who is said to have "accelerated" her official program and to have, furthermore, preserved a certain secrecy about her naval plans. The alarmists in England assert that, if eight *Dreadnoughts* are not immediately ordered, the margin of British naval superiority will be wiped out in a year or two. The government ridicules these gloomy predictions. Perhaps the most trustworthy figures are those given by the *Naval Annual* in the following list of the best and most modern ships built, ordered or provided for by law in England and Germany:

	BRITAIN.		GERMANY.			
	read- oughts.	nvinci- es.	otal.	Nassaus.	. G. H.	Total.
1909 (end)	4   3	3	7 3	3 4		3 6
1910 (end)	7 5	3	10 6	7 3	2 I	9
1911 (end)	12	4	16 4	10	3	13
1912 (end)	16	4	20	13	4	17

These figures, it is agreed by the moderates, show that even on a one-power standard England is, and will remain for several years, distinctly weak as regards the big-gun ships, and that the government's plan to construct four new *Dreadnoughts* at once is not sufficient. The supporters of the government meet this contention by pointing out that the British navy is strong in other ships, but apparently the "other ships" no longer count with the average naval specialist. All eyes are on the *Dreadnought* and *Invincible* types, and in a short time the less powerful ships will represent nothing but sheer waste. There is little doubt that the outcome of the agitation and "crisis" in England will be a two-power standard not only for the navy as a whole, but for the most up-to-date branch of the service. The Liberals will not long resist the demands of the press and the busi-

ness elements, and these have of late exhibited a state of mind bordering on panic. There has been talk of "invasion" of England by Germany; a great standing army, with conscription if necessary, is demanded by many, and even the theater has been used as a means of "defence" propaganda. Whether well-grounded or not, the effect of such panics is invariably a substantial increase of the naval and military appropriations.

Yet no power wishes to disturb the peace of the world. All profess an earnest desire to avoid war, to foster arbitration and promote trade, industry, and civilization. Would not, then, an agreement to limit armaments and defence budgets be more rational as well as more economical? Must all the powers furiously prepare for war to maintain peace? Clearly, logic and reason do *not* govern the political world.



#### Dangerous Diplomacy in Europe.

There is a vital, if not manifest, connection between the naval question just discussed and the general diplomatic situation in Europe. The Balkan problem never really involved the possibility of war, for, as has been repeatedly said in these pages, none of the powers wants war. Yet is is impossible to overlook the fact that the game of the "higher diplomacy" as it has been played in the last several months is a dangerous game. Servia would not have ventured to assume a position obnoxious to Austro-Hungary if she had not expected moral and national support from Russia, the "historic" protector of the small Slav nations in the near East. If Russia had not been weakened and financially all but exhausted in the war with Japan, she would have been forced by nationalist and Slavophil opinion to put herself behind little Servia and resist Austrian policy in the Balkans. Servia surrendered diplomatically when Russia, practically reversing herself, announced the recognition or acceptance, as an accomplished fact, of the annexation by Austria of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. How that recognition was secured is one of the secrets of the higher diplomacy, but rumor says that Germany imperatively demanded that action of Russia. A refusal would have meant mobilization of the German army, it is added. Why should Germany so vigorously back up Austria? Not, assuredly, because she is her ally, for the Triple Alliance imposes no such obligations on the contracting parties. It is conjectured by competent writers that Germany, if it be true that she exerted pressure in behalf of Austria, did so for a deeper and ulterior purpose. She wished to take advantage of the Balkan crisis to assert her might to counteract previous diplomatic efforts of Russia, France, and England—especially the last named power.

It is to be borne in mind that Europe is now divided into two rival combinations. On the one hand there is the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy. It is true that Italy's devotion to the Alliance has been seriously questioned by Germany herself, but passively and diplomatically the Italian government has supported the Vienna cabinet during the protracted negotiations over the Balkan situation. On the other hand, England, France, and Russia have stood and worked together during the same period, and they have been described as the Triple Entente. France is Russia's formal ally, but England's relations with Russia have but lately assumed a neighborly and amicable character, and there is a great difference between a friendly understanding and an actual alliance. At any rate, England's diplomatic moves in recent years have been regarded as tending to isolate Germany and to undermine her military position. The Berlin government had no grievance that could be formulated in words, but there was much unrest in Germany, and the distrust of England constantly grew deeper and more acute. Even ardent champions of peace and international amity felt that there was peril in the diplomatic situation. Frederic Harrison, the leader of the English Positivist School, and opponent of imperialist policies, a radical social reformer, wrote that between England and Germany there was gradually developing a conflict as irrepressible as was that between Rome and Carthage. Sir E.

Grey, the foreign minister of Great Britain, said in Parliament that an attempt to isolate Germany would lead to a great war in Europe. He deemed, however, that such an attempt had been or was being made by his country, and proceeded to declare that another "extreme thing" in diplomacy was also calculated to produce a conflict—that thing being an attempt of any power to dictate the policy of the European Continent. Here the allusion was clearly to Germany, for no other power dreams of acquiring dictatorial influence on the continent of Europe. Germany, in turn, denies that she is ambitious enough to dictate to or control the continent, but her denials and explanations are naturally received with much reserve.

Reverting to the Balkan "game," it is generally agreed that the Triple Alliance scored a remarkable victory over the Triple Entente. The latter combination had favored a conference to decide the problems in the near East, and had opposed recognition of Austria's annexation of the Turkish provinces in advance of such a conference. The Triple Alliance—Germany in other words—succeeded in securing the recognition of the annexation, thus, it is said, humiliating not only Russia, the special friend of the Balkan Slavs, but also France and England. Did Germany deliberately intend to inflict such humiliation on the powers named? Did she seize upon an opportunity to demonstrate her strength; did she back Austria, or even inspire and instigate the Vienna diplomatic moves, in order to undo the work which she supposes England has been doing in arriving at understandings with France and Russia, in aiding France in Morocco, in regaining prestige in Turkey?

Whatever opinions may be formed on these topics, the "higher diplomacy" is full of peril. The conflict that no power wishes may be precipitated in spite of the best intentions, by one blunder or indiscretion. Meantime, though peace is preserved, the mutual jealousies and suspicions spell appalling burdens and swelling expenditures on armies and navies.

#### Parliamentarism in Persia and Turkey

Those who think that parliamentary institutions can prosper only in the West, and who have doubted the success of the revolutionary movements in Persia, Turkey, China, and India, may find no little justification for their skepticism in recent events. The extraordinary and sudden change in Persia which so astonished the world some two years ago, has not, unfortunately, proved lasting. Civil war has raged in the empire for many months, and, in spite of various local victories, of the Nationalist and reformatory forces at Tabriz, Bundan, Abhar, Lingah, and Bushire, the triumph of the Shah's troops is by no means improbable. And that, failing the intervention of the Powers chiefly concerned, Russia and England, not only means the establishment of a corrupt tyranny but the danger of massacre. The supporters of the perfidious Shah, who dispersed the first Parliament by force and who has repeatedly broken the most solemn promises to order new elections and abide by the constitution, as treacherous as their master, hate the Christians for their moral support of the revolution, and would joyfully wreak vengeance upon them. There is no loyalty to the throne in Persia, according to the best observers, and no genuine patriotism among his followers. High posts are offered to the highest bidders; the provincial governors "make" what they can out of the revenue and taxes. A worse system it is hardly possible to imagine, and the primary need of Persia is administrative honesty, with an independent judiciary. For this the revolutionary elements have been fighting desperately, but it seems that they cannot win without the aid of the Powers.

Russia and England have an "understanding" with regard to Persia. It relates, however, only to the division of the country into spheres of influence and to measures for preventing aggression or interference by a third power. Neither Russia nor England has seen fit to make any suggestion to the Shah in regard to the summoning of another parliament, though both recognize the danger to which alike

natives and foreigners are exposed while anarchy and internecine strife prevail in the empire. English liberals charge that the understanding with Russia is responsible for the passive attitude of their government in relation to Persia, since Russia is naturally supposed to be hostile to a free or constitutional regime in a neighboring country. It is a fact, moreover, that a Russian colonel, with a band of Cossacks, has helped the Shah's troops under the pretext of suppressing disorder and enforcing law and justice. Still, British influence has not been without weight in inducing Russia to favor honesty in Persian administration and the eradication of the flagrant official abuses. Whether Persia will return to constitutional government is, however, an open question. The merchants, the priests, and the educated elements generally are ready for such a permanent reform, but the masses are apparently indifferent and ignorant.

In Turkey, there is every reason to hope, constitutional government is actually an accomplished fact. Parliament does not seem to have exhibited much efficiency; there is talk of cutting down the Sultan's income and putting an end to appalling waste and "graft;" there is talk of judicial, financial and military reforms. Inter-group friction, rivalries and mutual suspicions have, however, prevented the pursuit of any constructive policy, and in every direction there is a painful lack of practical achievement. The new grand vizier, Hilmi Pasha, has already disappointed many sincere reformers, while on the side of the reactionaries there are signs of regained confidence and increased agitation. Fear alone is supposed to keep the Sultan "loyal" to his oath to abide by the constitution, and that fear would vanish if the army should turn anti-constitutionalist. The masses in Turkey, as in Persia, are neutral and ignorant: hence reform depends almost wholly on the army officers and the intelligent minority. This is not a healthy condition of affairs, yet, as already stated, constitutionalism is not considered to be in serious peril in the Ottoman empire. The peaceful settlement of the foreign questions should entail visible and palpable progress in internal affairs. Parliamentary institutions grow slowly, even in the West. In Russia the Douma is still a negligible quantity, and in France there is strong dissatisfaction with the Republican form of government. A revolution is predicted in the conservative press, though what the workmen and peasants would gain by a restoration of an imperial or monarchial government has not been pointed out.

Note:—Since the above was written, the Sultan has been deposed and his younger brother, believed to be more liberal, made ruler in his stead.

#### Wage Fixing by the State—To End Sweating.

Only Socialists of various schools contend that the state has the right to prescribe a minimum or "living" wage in private industry. Compulsory arbitration involves, as an incident to strike prevention, the regulation of wages, but it is a new departure for the state to say that no industry shall live if it cannot pay a certain fixed "living wage." Such a departure is found in a bill introduced by the British government in the Commons as a part of its program of social reform. Private bills of the same character have been before Parliament, so that the proposal is not unfamiliar. Still, without the direct sanction and initiative of the government no measure of so radical a nature could obtain a majority.

Briefly, the object of the bill is to abolish "sweating" in certain industries that have been called "parasitic" and that employ women and children chiefly. It is expressly limited—for only the worst of the sweated industries are to be reached at this time—to cardboard box-making, readymade and wholesale tailoring, ready-made blouse trade and machine-made lace and net-finishing.

The bill provides for the establishment of trade boards for these respective industries, and these boards will be empowered:

I. To fix a minimum standard of wage, and to enforce that minimum when fixed.

2. To act as centers of information and organization; and
3. To nourish and cherish the interest of the workers, and to foster a healthy state of industry within the particular trade in which

they operate.

Each Trade Board will be composed of persons elected (or nominated in certain cases) to represent employers and work-people in equal numbers, together with three salaried official members. In

trades where women are largely employed one at least of the official

members must be a woman.

Trade Boards will act through District Committees, composed of representatives of employers and workers, and official members of the Central Boards. The District Committee will fix minimum time and piece rates, to be submitted to the Trade Board, and the moment that Board prescribes the rates they

1. Become obligatory on Government and municipal contrac-

tors; and

2. Are recoverable as a civil debt in the absence of a written contract to the contrary.

If these means are not sufficient to bring about the desired end,

the bill provides that:

"At any time, not less than six months after the minimum rates have been prescribed the Board of Trade may, on the application of the Trade Board, make an order making these rates obligatory

by law upon all persons."

For the rest, the bill applies to factory as well as to home workers, and gives full powers of enforcement not only by the investigation of complaints, but by inspection and detection. Powers are granted which authorize official entry into factories and workshops, and the attendance at all places where work is given out, at all reasonable and suitable times.

This radical measure is criticised only by those who believe that the wage-workers in the affected industries will be injured rather than benefited by its provisions. It is said that the direct effect of the minimum wage will be to invite foreign competition—that is, to encourage imports from Germany, Austria and other countries that do not regulate wages—and thus to diminish employment in England. Would not, it is asked, the last state of the poorest laborers be worse than their first? Is not a low wage better than none at all, than starvation and pauperism? The British protectionist, not unnaturally, point out that the minimum wage only adds another argument in favor of a tariff on foreign goods, as a tariff would make the wage regulation effective instead of nominal or illusory. This phase of the question is sure to be warmly debated in connection with the larger political issues which divide the parties in Great Britain. STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

#### Shall Public Servants Organize as Unions?

The recent strike of telegraph, telephone, and postoffice employes in France has emphasized a question that not infrequently arises in this country, as well as in Austria, England and elsewhere. Shall state employes, servants of the

public, be allowed to form "trade unions," demand official regulation and enforce demands by means of strikes and threats of strikes?

Of course, even public employes, including teachers, may have real grievances. But, while the state or the city is not always a just or liberal employer, a public servant everywhere occupies a privileged position in a sense. His tenure is secure; his pay is fixed by law; he generally looks forward to retirement on a pension after a certain term of service. Should not these advantages carry with them the renouncement of the right to strike and disturb the public service? And if so, should not public servants be prohibited from organizing such unions as are likely to resort to strikes and similar methods?

In France, for example, the employes who struck completely paralyzed the mail and telegraph services, causing not mere financial loss and hardship, but danger to the state, for at that time the Balkan situation was considered to be highly critical and menacing, and the government needed particularly to be in touch with the other centers of Europe. The strikers had serious grievances; they had sought to obtain/redress by appeal, negotiation, and petition, and had failed; they had waited for fifteen months for official action and had made no progress whatever. They wanted higher pay, a revision of the system of promotion, and the dismissal of an under-secretary whom they charged with tyranny, inefficiency, and favoritism. Still, the public was not prepared for a general strike—any more than the cabinet was and only a measure of sympathy with the employes prevented an outburst of indignation and wrath. The strike was settled by concessions on both sides, but the Chamber of Deputies adopted by an overwhelming vote a resolution against strikes or trades-union methods, on the part of public or state employes, and the country at large undoubtedly indorsed that position. Organized labor, however, refuses to recognize any distinction between state and corporate employes, and the socialists in Parliament share labor's sentiments. An act regulating the privileges of state

employes as regards organization has been prepared by the government, but it is utterly unsatisfactory to the employes and their co-workers in private industry. A conflict is imminent, for even the present "radical" ministry will not concede the right to strike or to threaten to public servants.

In this country the same question has in milder and different forms presented itself in Chicago (where the public teachers have organized a "trade union" and sent delegates to the central labor federation), in San Francisco and other cities, where postal employes have attempted to affiliate with the National Federation of Labor.

#### S. S.

#### A National Theater as a Shakespeare Memorial.

There is to be a national theater in England, and it is to serve primarily as a memorial to Shakespeare. It is hoped that the memorial will be completed in 1916—the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death, and an appeal for contributions, large and small, will shortly be made to all English speaking peoples.

The project is not new, but when it was first broached, some five years ago, opposition appeared from several directions. There were those who thought that the idea of a Shakespeare memorial was preposterous in itself, because, in their view, the greatest of all poet-dramatists, needed no other monument than that embodied in his immortal works. There were others who entertained the idea with sympathy but who feared that a theater as a memorial would prove a fiasco. The obstacles in the way of a successful national theater in an English-speaking country were held to be insuperable. An architectural-sculptural monument was proposed as a more feasible alternative, and the artists of the whole Anglo-Saxon world were to be invited to prepare and submit plans for such a memorial. Finally the friends of the scheme appointed a committee to reach a decision and after much deliberation a report in favor of a statue was adopted. The advocates of a national theater then bestirred themselves and so energetically attacked the statue project

that the two divisions of the army resolved to unite and restudy the whole undertaking. The outcome was a complete indorsement of the theater alternative. The critics of the memorial idea have not been silenced, but they constitute a small minority. The representatives of art, letters, society, education, and wealth in England are, with few exceptions, enlisted in the movement. The theater project has been considered from every point of view, and there appears to be no fear of failure, artistic or financial.

It is intended to make the theater a truly national institution, worthy of Shakespeare and worthy of the British people. The repertory will not be exclusively Shakesperean or Elizabethan or even classical. Modern plays will also be produced, as well as translated works. But there is to be no thought of "popularity" or of pecuniary returns; the theater is to be sufficiently endowed to be independent of the "box office" and to devote itself to the promotion of beauty and merit and high purpose in the drama.

It will be necessary to raise \$2,500,000, of which \$500,000 will probably be required for a suitable site, unless the London County Council provides a site as its contribution to the scheme. The cost of the building is of course uncertain, but a liberal sum will be set aside as an endowment fund, to meet annual deficits if any should occur. Already an anonymous doner has subscribed \$3,500—an encouraging beginning. It is hoped, however, that many men and women of moderate means will come forward with contributions. The colonies and the United States will be invited to join the movement. Many problems of detail remain to be solved by the executive committee, but the ground has been thoroughly prepared and progress will henceforth be rapid, as the aid of specialists—players, critics, managers, etc.—is sought at every step.

## Conservation Number of The Chautauquan

The Nation, like the careful banker and merchant, is "taking stock."

And the movement has been inaugurated none too soon if our prosperity is to go on unchecked and we are to hand over the country to our children in such condition that their prosperity and happiness be reasonably assured.

A generation of wasteful, careless, and greedy exploitation of natural resources must be followed by one of general economy. The drain upon our natural resources, our capital stock, during the last fifty years has been something enormous.

Great damage has been wrought; stupendous loss of National wealth has taken place. A change in methods must come. The day of our "inexhaustible natural resources" has vanished, and the feeling of supreme optimism has given way to one of anxiety and even of alarm on the part of far-seeing persons.

But as ever in the great crises that this country has faced, men are rising to grapple with the great problem of the time.

A year ago there was held at the White House a meeting regarded by many as second in importance only to one at which the Constitution of the United States was framed.

It was called by the President of the United States and attended by his Cabinet, the governors of the states, members of Congress, the supreme court, and leading citizens of the nation. The object of this notable gathering was to launch a nation wide movement to conserve our natural resources.

From that meeting has sprung an organized propaganda looking to the coöperation of all our people in a patriotic endeavor to preserve the National wealth through wise and reasonable use.

Already the conservation movement has the hearty endorsement of those public men who read most clearly the trend of the times. But the success of this vital undertaking lies with the mass of the people themselves. Its principles must be applied to their business and living methods if the national prosperity is to continue uninterrupted.

Otherwise the United States must face conditions that have impoverished nations in the past.

Realizing the importance of this work The Chautau-Quan devotes practically this entire annual civic number to setting before its readers the need of the Conservation Movement, its inception, its work thus far, and the plans for the future. This special number will be doubly interesting to C. L. S. C. readers who have just finished Professor Shaler's "Conservation" book in the course entitled "Man and the Earth."

There is an extraordinary amount of valuable information contained in the following pages nowhere else collected or published in available form. It is reprinted in part or verbatim from government reports and the records of the National Conservation Commission, and forms to date the most complete publication on this great work.

Unusual assistance was given in the preparation of this material by the officials of the United States Forest Service, the Reclamation Service, the United States Geological Survey, and the National Conservation Commission through its secretary, Mr. Thomas R. Shipp. The illustrations in

this number are largely from photographs furnished by the organizations mentioned.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN urges careful reading of this matter, and commends the Conservation Movement to its readers.

It is, indeed, when one stops to think of it, the greatest economic movement ever organized by any age or nation and every citizen will help himself, as well as aid in assuring the stability and glory of his country, by understanding and supporting the efforts of the National Conservation Commission.



## Origin and Plan of the Conservation Movement

As Outlined in the Proceedings of the Conference of Governors of the Various States

THE idea of conserving the Nation's resources arose partly from the recent forestry movement, partly from the still more recent waterway movement.

The germ of the idea took form in an address by President Roosevelt before the Society of American Foresters (of which he was and is an associate member), March 26, 1903. In expressions indicating perhaps more clearly than any of earlier date the interdependence of our resources, he said to the forest students:

Your attention must be directed to the preservation of the forests, not as an end in itself, but as a means of preserving the prosperity of the Nation. \* \* \* In the arid region of the West agriculture depends first of all upon the available water supply. In such a region forest protection alone can maintain the stream-flow necessary for irrigation and can prevent the great and destructive floods so ruinous to communities farther down the same streams. \* \* \* The relation between forests and the whole mineral industry is an extremely intimate one. The very existence of lumbering \* \* \* depends upon the success of our work as a nation in putting practical forestry into effective operation. As it is with mining and lumbering, so it is in only a less degree with transportation, manufactures, and commerce in general. The relations of all the industries to forestry is of the most intimate and dependent kind.

With continued development of the forest policy the interdependence of woodlands and waterways yearly becomes more evident; and it also becomes increasingly clear that both woods and waters are in their industrial aspects closely related not only to mineral production and the reclamation of arid lands, but to all agriculture and to trans-

portation.

The next formal expression appeared when the President, in response to petitions of the people of the interior,

appointed the Inland Waterways Commission. In the letter creating the Commission he declared:

It is becoming clear that our streams should be considered and conserved as great natural resources. \* \* \* The time has come for merging local projects and uses of the inland waters in a comprehensive plan designed for the benefit of the entire country. \* \* \* It is not possible to frame so large a plan without taking account of the orderly development of the natural resources. Therefore, I ask that the Inland Waterways Commission shall consider the relations of the streams to the use of all the great permanent natural resources and their conservation for the making and maintenance of prosperous homes.

While the foregoing expressions indicated both the relations among the Nation's resources and the need for a wider utilization of them, they did little more than forecast a national duty. Conservation as a single problem and as a basis for National policy was outlined still more clearly in the President's address before the National Editorial Association in Jamestown, June 10, 1907, the tenor of which appears in the following passages:

In utilizing and conserving the natural resources of the nation the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight. No other nation enjoys so wonderful a measure of present prosperity, which can of right be treated as an earnest of future success, and for no other are the rewards of foresight so great, so certain, and so easily foretold. Yet hitherto as a nation we have tended to live with an eye single to the present, and have permitted the reckless waste and destruction of much of our national wealth.

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. Unless we maintain an adequate material basis for our civilization, we cannot maintain the institutions in which we take so great and so just a pride; and to waste and destroy our natural resources means to undermine these material bases.

So much for what we are trying to do in utilizing our public lands for the public; in securing the use of the water, the forage, the coal, and the timber for the public. In all four movements my chief adviser, and the man first to suggest to me the courses which have actually proved so beneficial was Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the National Forest Service. Mr. Pinchot also suggested to me a movement supplementary to all of these movements, one which will itself lead the way in the general movement which he represents and with which he is actively identified, for the conservation of all our natural resources. This was the appointment of the Inland Waterways Commission.

#### Conference Decided Upon

On May 14-23, 1907, the Inland Waterways Commission, while engaged in an inspection trip along the lower Mississippi at high water stage, repeatedly discussed the policy of conservation in its bearing on the general plans for waterway improvement toward which they were at work; and at their fifteenth session on May 21 (aboard the steamer Mississippi) it was decided—subject to approval by the President-to hold a conference or convention in Washington during the ensuing winter to discuss the conservation of the nation's resources. Chairman Burton was formally authorized to issue to the press a brief statement framed by Vice-Chairman Newlands, and the chairman and Commissioner Pinchot were made a committee to convey the matter "to the President as an expression of the view of the commission, leaving him to decide how the call shall issue." Soon afterward this committee conferred informally with the President, and received his sanction for arranging such a meeting.

During ensuing months Commissioners Newlands, Pinchot, Newell, and McGee met on the Pacific Coast, partly for the purpose of examining waterways and partly to consider and arrange details of the proposed assembly. Just before the opening of the fifteenth session of the National Irrigation Congress at Sacramento early in September, 1907, a preliminary draft or program was put in writing and sent to Chairman Burton. This draft corresponded closely in topics, speakers, and other details with the calendar subsequently adopted, except that up to this time the conference was designed primarily as one of experts rather than one of statesmen.

#### Governors Interested

At Sacramento it was learned by one of the commissioners present that the Lakes-to-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, then arranging for their Memphis convention, expected to bring together a score or more of State executives; and the suggestion was offered that, if five Governors attending the Irrigation Congress should approve, it might be well to invite the State executives of the entire country to take part in the proposed conference in Washington. Senator Newlands, as vice-chairman of the commission, at once acted on the suggestion by inviting Governors Gillette, Chamberlain, Mead, Cutler, and Kibbey to meet the four commissioners present and discuss the matter. All accepted except Governor Gillette, who had a conflicting engagement but signified general approval. At the meeting the idea of conservation in its relation to waterway improvement was outlined, together with the plan for the conference so far as developed, and in the course of discussion the further idea was brought out that more clearly than before the State Governor is of necessity the chief sponsor for the welfare of his commonwealth. As soon as suggested, this idea modified the plan for the meeting, and led to the decision that it should be primarily a conference of Governors, and only secondarily a meeting of experts able authoritatively to convey information both to the Governors and the commission. The four Governors present signified full approval of the plan and the determination to take part in the conference, Governor Chamberlain observing that he had already contemplated and even suggested meetings of Governors for the discussion of interstate questions.

The outcome of the Sacramento meeting and the progress in the preparations for plans for the conference were informally communicated to the President, and in the draft of his Memphis address before the Lake-to-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, prepared in advance for the press, he incorporated the announcement that the Inland Waterways Commission would, with his full approval, call a con-

ference of Governors and experts on the conservation of natural resources, to be held in Washington early in the ensuing winter. The announcement in this form was extensively published immediately after the delivery of the address on October 4.

#### Conference is Called

Meantime the commission was again engaged in an inspection trip down the Mississippi from St. Paul to Memphis at the low water stage, in which the President took part October 1 to 4, passing from Keokuk to Memphis amid an ovation unparalleled in the history of the interior. At the twenty-third session of the commission on October 3, presided over by the President, it was decided to make the arrangements for the conference a matter of record through a formal letter. This letter was drafted later in the day; and out of consideration for the score of Governors who were assembled on a neighboring vessel as guests of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, the commissioners met them on board their vessel and invited them to join in the request to the President that he authorize and formally announce the conference. Through a natural delicacy, several of the Governors expressed the feeling that it would be better for the plan to originate wholly with the commission; and accordingly on the morning of October 4, the following written communication was conveved to the President:

October 3, 1907.

The President:

On board the U. S. Ship Mississippi.

SIR:—In the course of inquiries made under your direction "that the Inland Waterways Commission shall consider the relations of the streams to the use of all the great permanent natural resources and their conservation for the making and maintenance of prosperous homes," the members of the commission have been led to feel that it would be desirable to hold a conference on the general subject of the conservation of the natural resources of the nation.

Among the reasons for such a conference are the following:

I. Hitherto our national policy had been one of almost

unrestricted disposal of natural resources, and this in more lavish measure than in any other nation in the world's history; and this policy of the Federal Government has been shared by the constituent States. Three consequences have ensued: first, unprecedented consumption of natural resources; second, exhaustion of these resources, to the extent that a large part of our available public lands have passed into great estates or corporate interests, our forests are so far depleted as to multiply the cost of forest products, and our supplies of coal and iron ore are so far reduced as to enhance prices; and third, unequaled opportunity for private monopoly, to the extent that both the Federal and the State sovereignties have been compelled to enact laws for the protection of the people.

2. We are of the opinion that the time has come for considering the policy of conserving these material resources on which the permanent prosperity of our country and the equal opportunity of all our people must depend; we are also of the opinion that the policy of conservation is so marked an advance on that policy adopted at the outset of our national career as to demand the consideration of both Federal and State sponsors for the welfare of the

people.

3. We are of the opinion that the conference may best be held in the national capital next winter, and that the conferees should comprise the Governors of all our States and Territories, a limited number of delegates to be appointed by each Governor, and representatives from leading organizations of both State and National scope engaged in dealing with national resources or with practical questions relating thereto.

We have the honor to ask that in case you concur in our view you call such a conference.

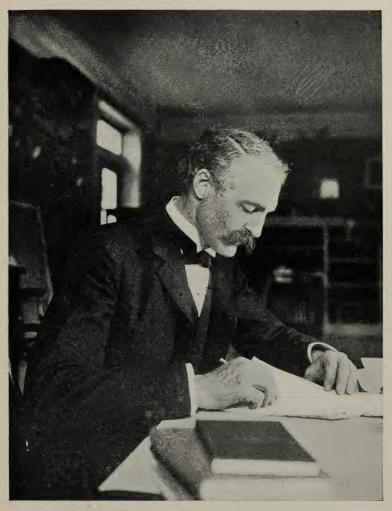
Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)
W. J. McGee. Secretary.

THEODORE E. BURTON.

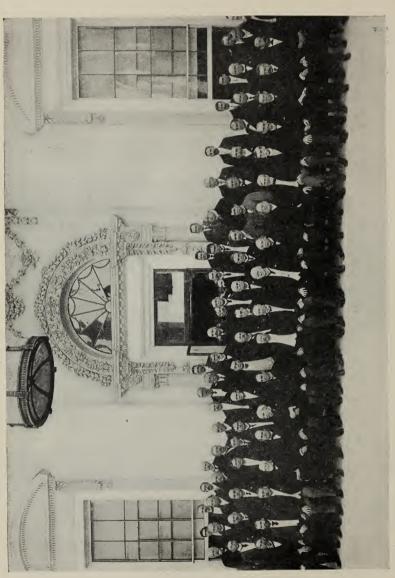
On receiving the communication the President not only approved of the plan, but decided to comply fully with the formal request of the commission and himself call the conference; and he so announced in his Memphis address delivered later in the day, as follows:

As I have said elsewhere, the conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. To solve it the whole nation must undertake the task through their organizations



Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the United States Forest Service, who first suggested the Conservation Conference.

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White House Conservation Conference—The President, Governors of the States, Cabinet Officers, Supreme Court, Members of Congress, and Specially Invited Guests.

Photograph Copyright, 1908, by Harris and Ewing.

and associations, and through the men whom they have made specially responsible for the welfare of the several States, and finally through Congress and the Executive. As a preliminary step the Inland Waterways Commission has asked me to call a conference on the conservation of natural resources, including, of course, the streams, to meet in Washington during the coming winter. I shall accordingly call such a conference. It ought to be among the most important gatherings in our history, for none have had a more vital question to consider.

# Committee Appointed

At the twenty-fifth session of the commission, convened on October 5, a conference committee was appointed "to confer with the President and take requisite action in conformity with his wishes" regarding arrangements; the committee comprised Commissioners Pinchot (chairman), Howell, and McGee. About this time it was decided, at the instance of Commissioner Newell, to recommend to the President that the conference be held in the East Room of the White House; and the recommendation was promptly approved. This conference committee kept in communication with the President, and reported progress at several sessions of the commission.

In November the President wrote each Governor, inviting him to take part in the conference; one of the letters being as follows:

My Dear Governor:—The natural resources of the United States were, at the time of the settlement, richer, more varied, and more available than those of any other equal area on the earth. The development of these resources has given us for more than a century a rate of increase of population and wealth without parallel in history. It is obvious that the prosperity which we now enjoy rests directly upon these resources. It is equally obvious that the vigor and success which we desire and foresee for this nation in the future must have this as its ultimate material basis.

In view of these evident facts, it seems to be time for the country to take account of its natural resources and to inquire how long they are likely to last. We are prosperous now; we should not forget that it will be just as important to our descendants to be prosperous in their time. Recently I declared there is no other question now before the nation of equal gravity with the question of the conservation of our resources, and I added that it is the plain duty of us who, for the moment, are responsible, to take inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast the needs of the future, and so handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope of the prosperity of our descendants.

It is evident that the abundant natural resources on which the welfare of this nation rests, are becoming depleted, and, in not a few cases, are already exhausted. This is true of all portions of the United States; it is especially true of the longer settled communities of the East.

The gravity of the situation must, I believe, appeal with special force to the Governors of States, because of their close relations with the people and the responsibility for the welfare of their communities. I have therefore decided, in accordance with the suggestion of the Inland Waterways Commission, to ask the Governors of the States and Territories to meet at the White House on May 13, 14, and 15 to confer with the President and with each other on the conservation of natural resources.

It gives me great pleasure to invite you to take part in this conference. I should be glad to have you select three citizens to accompany you and to attend the conference as your assistants or advisers. I shall also invite the Senators and Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress to be present at the sessions so far as their duties permit them.

The matters to be considered at this conference are not confined to any region or group of States, but are of vital concern to the nation as a whole and to all the people. Those subjects include the use and conservation of the mineral resources, the resources of the land, and the resources of

the waters in every part of our territory.

In order to open discussion, I shall invite a few recognized authorities to present brief descriptions of actual facts and conditions, without argument, leaving the conference to deal with each topic as it may elect. The members of the Inland Waterways Commission will be present in order to share with me the benefits of information and suggestion, and, if desired, to set forth their provisional plans and conclusions.

Facts, which I cannot gainsay, force me to believe that the conservation of our natural resources is the most weighty question now before the people of the United States. If this is so the proposed conference, which is the first of its kind, will be among the most important gatherings in our history in its effect upon the welfare of our people.

I earnestly hope, my dear Governor, that you will find

it possible to be present.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

All the Governors of the States and Territories accepted, conditionally on grounds of health or pressure of public affairs.

In December, and later, the President issued invitations to organizations dealing with natural resources, which were generally accepted. One of these was as follows:

My Dear Sirs—I invited the Governors of the States and Territories to meet in the White House on May 13-15 next in a conference on the conservation of natural resources. In issuing the invitation, I expressed the opinion that there is urgent need of taking stock of our resources, and I added my belief that the conference ought to take rank among the more important meetings in the history of the

country.

The replies to the invitations have been most gratifying. They indicate that practically all the Governors, each with three special advisers, will attend the conference. The members of the Sixtieth Congress, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the members of the Cabinet have also been invited to take part; and the Inland Waterways Commission, which suggested the conference, will be present to reply to inquiries and make record of the proceedings. A limited number of leading associations of national scope concerned with our natural resources will be invited to send one representative each to take part in the discussions. The general purpose of the conference is indicated on pages 24-26 of the preliminary report of the Waterways Commission of which a copy is enclosed.

I invite the cooperation of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in bringing this matter before the people; and it gives me added pleasure to invite you, as President of the Society, to take part in the conference.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Meantime correspondence was conducted with experts by the President or his Secretary, and also by the Conference Committee; and a syllabus was prepared for the guidance of experts in the preparation of opening statements. This syllabus is printed in later pages of this magazine.

In the course of the correspondence, the President invited as special guests five eminent citizens widely recognized as authorities on national aspects of the resources of the country.

As the plans for the conference grew definitely, early in the correspondence, and it became clear that the deliberations and statements of the Governors and other conferees might assume such importance as to be of interest to the coordinate branches of the Federal Government, the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Sixtieth Congress, and also members of the Cabinet, were invited by the President to take part.

Throughout it was intended to provide for press attendance in the interests of the public and to prevent possible misapprehension of purpose; and as the time for the Conference approached it was decided to invite representatives of the periodical press as well as the daily press. The former, coming from different parts of the country, were personally invited by the President, after selection by the Periodical Publishers Association; the latter (forty in number) were selected by the managing committee of the Congressional Press Gallery, from the Washington representatives of the leading papers and entered on personal recognition and press badges, under regulations of their committee.

Finally towards the end of April, a limited number of bureau chiefs and other experts of national reputation connected with the Federal service were invited by the President to take part in the conference; and these invitations, like all others, were generally accepted.

# Conservation of Natural Resources\*

# Weightiest Problem Before Our People--Duty of the Nation and the States

By Theodore Roosevelt.

Governors of the several States; and Gentlemen:

I welcome you to this conference at the White House. You have come hither at my request so that we may join together to consider the question of the conservation and use of the great fundamental sources of wealth of this Nation. So vital is this question, that for the first time in our history the chief executive officers of the States separately, and of the States together forming the Nation, have met to consider it.

With the governors come men from each State chosen for their special acquaintance with the terms of the problem that is before us. Among them are experts in natural resources and representatives of national organizations concerned in the development and use of these resources; the Senators and Representatives in Congress; the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and the Inland Waterways Commission have likewise been invited to the conference, which is therefore national in a peculiar sense.

This conference on the conservation of natural resources is in effect a meeting of the representatives of all the people of the United States called to consider the weightiest problem now before the Nation; and the occasion for the meeting lies in the fact that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them longer to continue

With the rise of peoples from savagery to civilization, and the consequent growth in the extent and variety of the needs of the average man, there comes a steadily increasing

\*Address of President Roosevelt at the opening of the Conference on the Conservation of National Resources, at the White House, May 13, 1908.

growth of the amount demanded by this average man from the actual resources of the country. Yet, rather curiously, at the same time the average man is apt to lose his realization of this dependence upon nature.

Savages, and very primitive peoples generally, concern themselves only with superficial natural resources; with those which they obtain from the actual surface of the ground. As peoples become a little less primitive, the rindustries, although in a rude manner, are extended to resources below the surface; then, with what we call civilization and the extension of knowledge, more resources come into use, industries are multiplied, and foresight begins to become a necessary and prominent factor in life. Crops are cultivated; animals are domesticated; and metals are mastered.

Every step of the progress of mankind is marked by the discovery and use of natural resources previously unused. Without such progressive knowledge and utilization of natural resources population could not grow, nor industries multiply, nor the hidden wealth of the earth be developed for the benefit of mankind.

From the first beginnings of civilization, on the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates, the industrial progress of the world has gone on slowly, with occasional setbacks, but on the whole steadily, through tens of centuries to the present day. But of late the rapidity of the process has increased at such a rate that more space has been actually covered during the century and a quarter occupied by our national life than during the preceding six thousand years that take us back to the earliest monuments of Egypt, to the earliest cities of the Babylonian plain.

When the founders of this nation met at Independence Hall in Philadelphia the conditions of commerce had not fundamentally changed from what they were when the Phœnician keels first furrowed the lonely waters of the Mediterranean. The differences were those of degree, not of kind, and they were not in all cases even those of degree.

Mining was carried on fundamentally as it had been carried on by the Pharaohs in the countries adjacent to the Red Sea.

The wares of the merchants of Boston, of Charleston, like the wares of the merchants of Nineveh and Sidon, if they went by water, were carried by boats propelled by sails or oars; if they went by land were carried in wagons drawn by beasts of draft or in packs on the backs of beasts of burden. The ships that crossed the high seas were better than the ships that had once crossed the Aegean, but they were of the same type, after all—they were wooden ships propelled by sails; and on land, the roads were not as good as the roads of the Roman Empire, while the service of the posts was probably inferior.

In Washington's time anthracite coal was known only as a useless black stone; and the great fields of bituminous coal were undiscovered. As steam was unknown, the use of coal for power production was undreamed of. Water was practically the only source of power, save the labor of men and animals; and this power was used only in the most primitive fashion. But a few small iron deposits had been found in this country, and the use of iron by our countrymen was very small. Wood was practically the only fuel, and what lumber was sawed was consumed locally, while the forests were regarded chiefly as obstructions to settlement and cultivation.

Such was the degree of progress to which civilized mankind had attained when this nation began its career. It is almost impossible for us in this day to realize how little our Revolutionary ancestors knew of the great store of natural resources whose discovery and use have been such vital factors in the growth and greatness of this nation, and how little they required to take from this store in order to satisfy their needs.

Since then our knowledge and use of the resources of the present territory of the United States have increased a hundred-fold. Indeed, the growth of this Nation by leaps and bounds makes one of the most striking and important chapters in the history of the world. Its growth has been due to the rapid development, and alas! that it should be said, to the rapid destruction, of our natural resources. Nature has supplied to us in the United States, and still supplies to us, more kinds of resources in a more lavish degree than has ever been the case at any other time or with any other people. Our position in the world has been attained by the extent and thoroughness of the control we have achieved over nature; but we are more, and not less, dependent upon what she furnishes than at any previous time of history since the days of primitive man.

Yet our fathers, though they knew so little of the resources of the country, exercised a wise forethought in reference thereto. Washington clearly saw that the perpetuity of the States could only be secured by union, and that the only feasible basis of union was an economic one; in other words, that it must be based on the development and use of their natural resources. Accordingly, he helped to outline a scheme of commercial development, and by his influence an interstate waterways commission was appointed by Virginia and Maryland.

It met near where we are now meeting, in Alexandria, adjourned to Mount Vernon, and took up the consideration of interstate commerce by the only means then available, that of water. Further conferences were arranged, first at Annapolis and then at Philadelphia. It was in Philadelphia that the representatives of all the States met for what was in its original conception merely a waterways conference; but when they had closed their deliberations the outcome was the Constitution which made the States into a Nation.

The Constitution of the United States thus grew in large part out of the necessity for united action in the wise use of one of our natural resources. The wise use of all of our natural resources, which are our national resources as well, is the great material question of today. I have asked you to come together now because the enormous consumption of these resources, and the threat of imminent exhaus-

tion of some of them, due to reckless and wasteful use, once more calls for common effort, common action.

Since the days when the Constitution was adopted, steam and electricity have revolutionized the industrial world. Nowhere has the revolution been so great as in our own country. The discovery and utilization of mineral fuels and alloys have given us the lead over all other nations in the production of steel. The discovery and utilization of coal and iron have given us our railways, and have led to such industrial development as has never before been seen. The vast wealth of lumber in our forests, the riches of our soils and mines, the discovery of gold and mineral oils, combined with the efficiency of our transportation, have made the conditions of our life unparalleled in comfort and convenience.

The steadily increasing drain on these natural resources has promoted to an extraordinary degree the complexity of our industrial and social life. Moreover, this unexampled development has had a determining effect upon the character and opinions of our people. The demand for efficiency in the great task has given us vigor, effectiveness, decision, and power, and a capacity for achievement which in its own lines has never yet been matched. So great and so rapid has been our material growth that there has been a tendency to lag behind in spiritual and moral growth; but that is not the subject upon which I speak to you today.

Disregarding for the moment the question of moral purpose, it is safe to say that the prosperity of our people depends directly on the energy and intelligence with which our natural resources are used. It is equally clear that these resources are the final basis of national power and perpetuity. Finally, it is ominously evident that these resources are in the course of rapid exhaustion.

This Nation began with the belief that its landed possessions were illimitable and capable of supporting all the people who might care to make our country their home; but already the limit of unsettled land is in sight, and indeed but little land fitted for agriculture now remains unoccupied

save what can be reclaimed by irrigation and drainage. We began with an unapproached heritage of forests; more than half of the timber is gone. We began with coal fields more extensive than those of any other nation and with iron ores regarded as inexhaustible, and many experts now declare that the end of both iron and coal is in sight.

The mere increase in our consumption of coal during 1907 over 1906 exceeded the total consumption in 1876, the Centennial year. The enormous stores of mineral oil and gas are largely gone. Our natural waterways are not gone, but they have been so injured by neglect, and by the division of responsibility and utter lack of system in dealing with them, that there is less navigation on them now than there was fifty years ago. Finally, we began with soils of unexampled fertility and we have so impoverished them by injudicious use and by failing to check erosion that their crop producing power is diminishing instead of increasing. In a word, we have thoughtlessly, and to a large degree unnecessarily, diminished the resources upon which not only our prosperity but the prosperity of our children must always depend.

We have become great because of the lavish use of our resources and we have just reason to be proud of our growth. But the time has come to inquire seriously what will happen when our forests are gone, when the coal, the iron, the oil, and the gas are exhausted, when the soils shall have been still further impoverished and washed into the streams, polluting the rivers, denuding the fields, and obstructing navigation. These questions do not relate only to the next century or to the next generation. It is time for us now as a Nation to exercise the same reasonable foresight in dealing with our great natural resources that would be shown by any prudent man in conserving and widely using the property which contains the assurance of well-being for himself and his children.

The natural resources I have enumerated can be divided into two sharply distinguished classes accordingly as they are or are not capable of renewal. Mines if used must

necessarily be exhausted. The minerals do not and can not renew themselves. Therefore in dealing with the coal, the oil, the gas, the iron, the metals, generally, all that we can do is to try to see that they are wisely used. The exhaustion is certain to come in time.

The second class of resources consists of those which can not only be used in such manner as to leave them undiminished for our children, but can actually be improved by wise use. The soil, the forests, the waterways come in this category. In dealing with mineral resources, man is able to improve on nature only by putting the resources to a beneficial use which in the end exhausts them; but in dealing with the soil and its products man can improve on nature by compelling the resources to renew and even reconstruct themselves in such manner as to serve increasingly beneficial uses—while the living waters can be so controlled as to multiply their benefits.

Neither the primitive man nor the pioneer was aware of any duty to posterity in dealing with the renewable resources. When the American settler felled the forests, he felt that there was plenty of forest left for the sons who came after him. When he exhausted the soil of his farm he felt that his son could go West and take up another. So it was with his immediate successors. When the soil-wash from the farmer's fields choked the neighboring river he thought only of using the railway rather than boats for moving his produce and supplies.

Now all this is changed. On the average the son of the farmer of today must make his living on his father's farm. There is no difficulty in doing this if the father will exercise wisdom. No wise use of a farm exhausts its fertility. So with the forests. We are on the verge of a timber famine in this country, and it is unpardonable for the Nation or the States to permit any further cutting of our timber save in accordance with a system which will provide that the next generation shall see the timber increased instead of diminished. Moreover, we can add enormous tracts of the most valuable possible agricultural land

to the national domain by irrigation in the arid and semiarid regions and by drainage of great tracts of swamp land in the humid regions. We can enormously increase our transportation facilities by the canalization of our rivers so as to complete a great system of waterways on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts and in the Mississippi Valley, from the Great Plains to the Alleghenies and from the northern lakes to the mouth of the mighty Father of Waters. But all these various uses of our natural resources are so closely connected that they should be coördinated, and should be treated as part of one coherent plan and not in haphazard and piecemeal fashion.

It is largely because of this that I appointed the Waterways Commission last year and that I have sought to perpetuate its work. I wish to take this opportunity to express in heartiest fashion my acknowledgement to all the members of the Commission. At great personal sacrifice of time and effort they have rendered a service to the public for which we cannot be too grateful. Especial credit is due to the initiative, the energy, the devotion to duty and the farsightedness of Gifford Pinchot, to whom we owe so much of the progress we have already made in handling this matter of the coördination and conservation of natural resources. If it had not been for him this convention neither would nor could have been called.

We are coming to recognize as never before the right of the Nation to guard its own future in the essential matter of natural resources. In the past we have admitted the right of the individual to injure the future of the Republic for his own present profit. As a people we have the right and the duty, second to none other but the right and duty of obeying the moral law, of requiring and doing justice, to protect ourselves and our children against the wasteful development of our natural resources, whether that waste is caused by the actual destruction of such resources or by making them impossible of development hereafter.

Any right thinking father earnestly desires and strives to leave his son both an untarnished name and a reasonable equipment for the struggle of life. So this Nation as a whole should earnestly desire and strive to leave to the next generation the national honor unstained and the national resources unexhausted. There are signs that both the Nation and the States are waking to a realization of this great truth. On March 10, 1908, the supreme court of Maine rendered an exceedingly important judicial decision. This opinion was rendered in response to questions as to the right of the legislature to restrict the cutting of trees on private land for the prevention of droughts and floods, the preservation of the natural water supply, and the prevention of the erosion of such lands, and the consequent filling up of rivers, ponds, and lakes. The forests and water power of Maine constitute the larger part of her wealth and form the basis of her industrial life, and the question submitted by the Maine senate to the supreme court and the answer of the supreme court alike bear testimony to the wisdom of the people of Maine, and clearly define a policy of conservation of natural resources, the adoption of which is of vital importance not merely to Maine but to the whole country.

Such a policy will preserve soil, forests, water power as a heritage for the children and the children's children of the men and women of this generation; for any enactment that provides for the wise utilization of the forests, whether in public or private ownership, and for the conservation of the water resources of the country, must necessarily be legislation that will promote both private and public welfare; for flood prevention, water power development, preservation of the soil, and improvement of navigable rivers are all promoted by such a policy of forest conservation.

The opinion of the Maine supreme bench sets forth unequivocally the principle that the property rights of the individual are subordinate to the rights of the community, and especially that the waste of wild timber land derived originally from the State, involving as it would the impoverishment of the State and its people and thereby defeating one great purpose of government, may properly be prevented by State restrictions.

The court says that there are two reasons why the right of the public to control and limit the use of private property is peculiarly applicable to property in land: "First, such property is not the result of productive labor, but is derived solely from the State itself, the original owner; second, the amount of land being incapable of increase, if the owners of large tracts can waste them at will without State restriction, the State and its people may be helplessly impoverished and one great purpose of government defeated. \* \* \* We do not think the proposed legislation would operate to 'take' private property within the inhibition of the Constitution. While it might restrict the owner of wild and uncultivated lands in his use of them, might delay his taking some of the product, might delay his anticipated profits and even thereby might cause him some loss of profit, it would nevertheless leave him his lands, their product and increase, untouched, and without diminution of title, estate, or quantity. He would still have large measure of control and large opportunity to realize values. might suffer delay but not deprivation. \* \* posed legislation \* \* \* would be within the legislative power and would not operate as a taking of private property for which compensation must be made."

The court of errors and appeals of New Jersey has adopted a similar view, which has recently been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. In delivering the opinion of the Court on April 6, 1908, Mr. Justice Holmes said: "The State as quasi-sovereign and representative of the interests of the public has a standing in court to protect the atmosphere, the water, and the forests within its territory, irrespective of the assent or dissent of the private owners of the land most immediately concerned. \* \* \* It appears to us that few public interests are more obvious, indisputable and independent of particular theory than the interest of the public of a State to maintain the rivers that are wholly within it substantially undiminished, except by such drafts upon them as the guardian of the public welfare may permit for the purpose of turning them to a more permay.

fect use. This public interest is omnipresent wherever there is a State, and grows more pressing as population grows

\* \* We are of opinion, further, that the constitutional power of the State to insist that its natural advantages shall remain unimpaired by its citizens is not dependent upon any nice estimate of the extent of present use or speculation as to future needs. The legal conception of the necessary is apt to be confined to somewhat rudimentary wants, and there are benefits from a great river that might escape a lawyer's view. But the State is not required to submit even to an esthetic analysis. Any analysis may be inadequate. It finds itself in possession of what all admit to be a great public good, and what it has it may keep and give no one a reason for its will."

These decisions reach the root of the idea of conservation of our resources in the interests of our people.

Finally, let us remember that the conservation of our natural resources, though the gravest problem of today, is yet but part of another and greater problem to which this nation is not yet awake, but to which it will awake in time, and with which it must hereafter grapple if it is to live—the problem of national efficiency, the patriotic duty of insuring the safety and continuation of the Nation. When the people of the United States consciously undertake to raise themselves as citizens, and the Nation and the States in their several spheres, to the highest pitch of excellence in private, State, and national life and to do this because it is the first of all the duties of true patriotism, then and not till then the future of this Nation, in quality and in time, will be assured.

# Declaration of Governors for Conservation of Natural Resources

Platform of Principles Adopted by the Executives of the Various States

THE Declaration of Governors was adopted by the conference of governors of the States and Territories called by President Roosevelt to consider the conservation of our natural resources, which met at the White House May 13, 14, and 15, 1008. Besides the governors there were invited to the conference the members of the Cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, the members of both Houses of Congress, representatives of the great national organizations, the Inland Waterways Commission, and, as special guests, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Mr. James J. Hill, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and Mr. John Mitchell. The late ex-President Grover Cleveland was also invited as a special guest, but illness prevented him from attending. At the request of the President each governor brought with him to the conference three citizens from his State or Territory to act as assistants or advisers.

The object of the conference was stated by the President in his letter of invitation to the governors, in which he said:

It seems to me time for the country to take account of its natural resources, and to inquire how long they are likely to last. We are prosperous now; we should not forget that it will be just as important to our descendents to be prosperous in their time.

Papers which discussed the present state of our various natural resources were read by experts and specialists in each respective line, and these were followed by an open discussion among the governors of the points brought out.

The conference then appointed a committee to draft a declaration, consisting of the following: Governor Newton C. Blanchard, of Louisiana; Governor John Franklin Fort, of New Jersey; Governor J. O. Davidson, of Wisconsin;

Governor John C. Cutler, of Utah; and Governor Martin F. Ansel, of South Carolina.

This committee prepared and submitted the following declaration which was unanimously adopted by the conference of governors.

#### Declaration.

We, the governors of the States and Territories of the United States of America, in conference assembled, do hereby declare the conviction that the great prosperity of our country rests upon the abundant resources of the land chosen by our forefathers for their homes, and where they laid the foundation of this great nation.

We look upon these resources as a heritage to be made use of in establishing and promoting the comfort, prosperity, and happiness of the American people, but not to be wasted, deteriorated, or needlessly destroyed.

We agree that our country's future is involved in this; that the great natural resources supply the material basis upon which our civilization must continue to depend, and upon which the perpetuity of the nation itself rests.

We agree, in the light of the facts brought to our knowledge and from information received from sources which we can not doubt, that this material basis is threatened with exhaustion. Even as each succeeding generation from the birth of the nation has performed its part in promoting the progress and development of the Republic, so do we in this generation recognize it as a high duty to perform our part; and this duty in large degree lies in the adoption of measures for the conservation of the natural wealth of the country.

We declare our firm conviction that this conservation of our natural resources is a subject of transcendent importance which should engage unremittingly the attention of the nation, the States, and the people in earnest cooperation. These natural resources include the land on which we live and which yields our food; the living waters which fertilize the soil, supply power, and form great avenues of commerce; the forests which yield the materials for our homes, prevent erosion of the soil, and conserve the navigation and other uses of the streams; and minerals which form the basis of industrial life, and supply us with heat, light, and power.

We agree that the land should be so used that erosion and soil wash shall cease; and that there should be reclamation of arid and semiarid regions by means of irrigation, and of swamp and overflowed regions by means of drainage; that the waters should be so conserved and used as to promote navigation, to enable the arid regions to be reclaimed by irrigation, and to develop power in the interests of the people; that the forests which regulate our rivers, support our industries, and promote the fertility and productiveness of the soil should be preserved and perpetuated; that the minerals found so abundantly beneath the surface should be so used as to prolong their utility; that the beauty, healthfulness, and habitability of our country should be preserved and increased; that sources of national wealth exist for the benefit of the people, and that monopoly thereof should not be tolerated.

We commend the wise forethought of the President in sounding the note of warning as to the waste and exhaustion of the natural resources of the country, and signify our high appreciation of his action in calling this conference to consider the same and to seek remedies therefor through coöperation of the Nation and the States.

We agree that this cooperation should find expression in suitable action by the Congress within the limits of and coextensive with the national jurisdiction of the subject, and, complementary thereto, by legislatures of the several States within the limits of and coextensive with their jurisdiction.

We declare the conviction that in the use of the national resources our independent States are interdependent and bound together by ties of mutual benefits, responsibilities, and duties.

We agree in the wisdom of future conferences between the President, Members of Congress, and the governors of States on the conservation of our natural resources with a view of continued cooperation and action on the lines suggested; and to this end we advise that from time to time, as in his judgment may seem wise, the President call the governors of States and Members of Congress and others into conference.

We agree that further action is advisable to ascertain the present condition of our natural resources and to promote the conservation of the same; and to that end we recommend the appointment by each State of a commission on the conservation of natural resources, to cooperate with each other and with a commission of the Federal Government.

We urge the continuation and extension of forest policies adapted to secure the husbanding and renewal of our diminishing timber supply, the prevention of soil erosion, the protection of headwaters, and the maintenance of the purity and navigability of our streams. We recognize that the private ownership of forest lands entails responsibilities in the interests of all the people, and we favor the enactment of laws looking to the protection and replacement of privately owned forests.

We recognize in our waters a most valuable asset of the people of the United States, and we recommend the enactment of laws looking to the conservation of water resources for irrigation, water supply, power, and navigation, to the end that navigable and source streams may be brought under complete control and fully utilized for every purpose. We especially urge on the Federal Congress the immediate adoption of a wise, active, and thorough waterway policy, providing for the prompt improvement of our streams and the conservation of their watersheds required for the uses of commerce and the protection of the interests of our people.

We recommend the enactment of laws looking to the prevention of waste in the mining and extraction of coal, oil, gas, and other minerals with a view to their wise conservation for the use of the people, and to the protection of human life in the mines.

Let us conserve the foundations of our prosperity.

# The National Conservation Com-

How it Came Into Existence, its Work and its Personnel

THE National Conservation Commission came into existence at the direct suggestion of the Governors of the States and Territories assembled in Washington, upon invitation of President Roosevelt, at the great meeting on natural resources in the White House in May, 1908. It is one part of a scheme of cooperation between the States and the Nation, the other part of which has been provided by the Governors, thirty-seven of whom have appointed Conservation Commissions, whose purpose, in the language of the Governors, is to work with the National Commission "to ascertain the present condition of our natural resources and to promote their conservation."

In addition to the States, forty-seven of the great national associations concerned with the use of natural resources have appointed Conservation Committees of their own. The National Commission is therefore the central part of a structure which covers the whole Nation.

The letter of the President creating the National Conservation Commission is reprinted here, together with the substance of the minutes of the first meeting of the Executive Committee.

Letter of the President Appointing the National Conservation Commission.

THE WHITEHOUSE, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1908.

The recent Conference of Governors in the White House confirmed and strengthened in the minds of our people the conviction that our natural resources are being consumed, wasted, and destroyed at a rate which threatens them with exhaustion. It was demonstrated that the inevitable result of our present course towards these resources, if we should persist in following it, would ultimately be the impoverishment of our people. The Governors present adopted unanimously a Declaration reciting the necessity for a more careful conservation of the foundations of our national prosperity, and recommending a more effective cooperation to this end among the States and between the States and the Nation. A copy of this Declaration is enclosed.

One of the most useful among the many useful recommendations in the admirable Declaration of the Governors relates to the creation of State commissions on the conservation of resources, to cooperate with a Federal Commission. This action of the governors cannot be disregarded. It is obviously the duty of the Federal Government to accept this invitation to cooperate with the States in order to conserve the natural resources of our whole country. It is no less clearly the duty of the President to lay before the Federal Congress information as to the state of the Union in relation to the natural resources, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. In order to make such recommendations the President must procure the necessary information. Accordingly, I have decided to appoint a Commission to inquire into and advise me as to the condition of our natural resources, and to cooperate with other bodies created for a similar purpose by the States.

The Inland Waterways Commission, appointed March 14, 1907, which suggested the Conference of Governors, was asked to consider the other natural resources related to our inland waterways, and it has done so. But the two subjects together have grown too large to be dealt with by the original body.\* The creation of a Commission on the Conservation

<sup>\*</sup>Note: In his letter reappointing the Inland Waterways Commission (Section of Waters) the President added as members William B. Allison of Iowa, on whose death Senator J. P. Dolliver of of Iowa was appointed to the vacancy; Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana; Prof. George F. Swain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. On the retirement of General Alexander McKenzie as Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Gen. W. L. Marshall, his successor, took place on the Commission.

of Natural Resources will thus promote the special work for which the Inland Waterways Commission was created, and for which it has just been continued and enlarged, by enabling it to concentrate on its principal task.

The Commission on the Conservation of Natural Resources will be organized in four sections to consider the four great classes of water resources, forest resources, resources of the land, and mineral resources. I am asking the members of the Inland Waterways Commission to form the Section of Waters of the National Conservation Commission. In view of the lateness of the season and the difficulty of assembling the members of the sections at this time, a Chairman and a Secretary for each Section have been designated, and the chairmen and secretaries of the sections will act as the Executive Committee, with a chairman who will also be chairman of the entire Commission. I earnestly hope that you will consent to act as a member of the Commission.\*

One of the principal objects of the Federal Commission on the Conservation of Natural Resources will be to coöperate with corresponding commissions or their agencies appointed on behalf of the States, and it is hoped that the Governors and their appointees will join with the Federal Commission in working out and developing a plan whereby the needs of the nation as a whole and of each State and Territory may be equitably met.

The work of the Commission should be conditioned upon keeping ever in mind the great fact that the life of the nation depends absolutely on the material resources, which have already made the nation great. Our object is to conserve the foundations of our prosperity. We intend to use these resources; but to so use them as to conserve them. No effort should be made to limit the wise development and application of these resources; every effort should be made to prevent destruction, reduce waste, and so distribute the enjoyment of our natural wealth as to promote the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time.

<sup>\*\*</sup>The personnel of the National Conservation Commission will be found appended to this letter.

The Commission must keep in mind the further fact that all the natural resources are so related that their use may be, and should be, coördinated. Thus, the development of water transportation, which requires less iron and less coal than rail transportation, will reduce the draft on mineral resources; the judicious development of forests will not only supply fuel and structural material, but increase the navigability of streams, and so promote water transportation; and the control of streams will reduce soil erosion and permit American farms to increase in fertility and productiveness and so continue to feed the country and maintain a healthy and beneficial foreign commerce. The proper coördination of the use of our resources is a prime requisite for continued national prosperity.

The recent conference of the Governors, of the men who are the direct sponsors for the well-being of the States, was notable in many respects; in none more than in this, that the dignity, the autonomy, and yet the interdependence and mutual dependence of the several States were all emphasized and brought into clear relief, as rarely before in our history. There is no break between the interests of State and nation; these interests are essentially one. Hearty co-öperation between the State and the national agencies is essential to the permanent welfare of the people. You, on behalf of the Federal Government, will do your part to bring about this coöperation.

In order to make available to the National Conservation Commission all the information and assistance which it may desire from the Federal departments, I shall issue an Executive Order directing them to give such help as the Commission may need.

The next session of Congress will end on March 4, 1909. 'Accordingly, I should be glad to have at least a preliminary report from the Commission not later than January 1 of next year.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

Gifford Pinchot, Chairman.

Thomas R. Shipp, Secretary.

Executive Committee—Gifford Pinchot, Theodore E. Burton, Reed Smoot, Knute Nelson, John Dalzell, W. J. McGee, Overton W. Price, G. W. Woodruff, Joseph A. Holmes.

Waters—Theodore E. Burton, Ohio, Chairman; Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa; William Warner, Missouri; John H. Bankhead, Alabama; W. J. McGee, Bureau of Soils, Secretary; F. H. Newell, Reclamation Service; Gifford Pinchot, Forest Service; Herbert Knox Smith, Bureau of Corporations; Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana; G. F. Swain, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; W. L. Marshall, Brigadier General United States Army, Chief of Engineers.

Forests—Reed Smoot, Utah, Chairman; Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana; Charles F. Scott, Kansas; Champ Clark, Missouri; J. B. White, Missouri; Henry S. Graves, Yale Forest School; William Irvine, Wisconsin; Newton C. Blanchard, Louisiana; Charles L. Pack, New Jersey; Irving Fisher, Connecticut; Gustav H. Schwab, New York; Overton W. Price, Forest Service, Secretary.

Lands—Knute Nelson, Minnesota, Chairman; Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Swagar Sherley, Kentucky; Herbert Parsons, New York; N. B. Broward, Florida; James J. Hill, Minnesota; George C. Pardee, California; Charles Macdonald, New York; Murdo Mackenzie, Colorado; T. C. Chamberlin, University of Chicago; Frank C. Goudy, Colorado; George W. Woodruff, Interior Department, Secretary.

Minerals—John Dalzell, Pennsylvania, Chairman; Joseph M. Dixon, Montana; Frank P. Flint, California; Lee S. Overman, North Carolina; Philo Hall, South Dakota; James L. Slayden, Texas; Andrew Carnegie, New York; Charles R. Van Hise, Wisconsin; John Mitchell, Illinois; John Hays Hammond, Massachusetts; I. C. White, West Virginia; J. A. Holmes, Secretary Geological Survey.

# Report of National Conservation Commission

# First Inventory of its Natural Resources Ever Made by Any Nation

O<sup>N</sup> January 11, 1909, there was transmitted to President Roosevelt the report of the National Conservation Commission, by its chairman, Mr. Gifford Pinchot.

This report is in every way a remarkable document. It contains an inventory of our natural resources, "the first ever made by any nation," to quote Mr. Roosevelt, and the work of a body of men peculiarly well adapted by temperament and training for this tremendously important task.

The report of the National Conservation Commission is the work of this body done in coöperation with bureaus of the Federal departments, authorities of the different States, and the representative bodies of the national industries. On January 22 the report of the National Conservation Commission was transmitted to Congress with a recommendation that \$50,000 be appropriated for the expenses of the Commission.

### I. General Statement.

The duty of man to man, on which the integrity of nations must rest, is no higher than the duty of each generation to the next; and the obligation of the nation to each actual citizen is no more sacred than the obligation to the citizen to be, who, in turn, must bear the nation's duties and responsibilities.

In this country, blessed with natural resources in unsurpassed profusion, the sense of responsibility to the future has been slow to awaken. Beginning without appreciation of the measure or the value of natural resources other than land with water for commercial uses, our forefathers pushed into the wilderness and, through a spirit of enterprise which is the glory of the nation, developed other great resources. Forests were cleared away as obstacles to the use of the

land; iron and coal were discovered and developed, though for years their presence added nothing to the price of the land; and through the use of native woods and metals and fuels, manufacturing grew beyond all precedent, and the country became a power among the nations of the world.

Gradually the timber growing on the ground, and the iron and coal within the ground, came to have a market value and were bought and sold as sources of wealth. Meanwhile, vast holdings of these resources were acquired by those of greater foresight than their neighbors before it was generally realized that they possessed value in themselves; and in this way large interests, assuming monopolistic proportions, grew up, with greater enrichment to their holders than the world had seen before, and with the motive of immediate profit, with no concern for the future or thought of the permanent benefit of country and people, a wasteful and profligate use of the resources began and has continued.

The waters, at first recognized only as aids to commerce in supplying transportation routes, were largely neglected. In time this neglect began to be noticed, and along with it the destruction and approaching exhaustion of the forests. This, in turn, directed attention to the rapid depletion of the coal and iron deposits and the misuse of the land.

The public conscience became awakened. Seeing the increased value and noting the destructive consumption and waste of the natural resources, men began to realize that the permanent welfare of the country as well as the prosperity of their offspring were at stake.

The newly awakened sense of duty found expression in a call by the President upon the governors of the States to meet him in conference, and in the declaration of this conference at its sessions in the White House in May, 1908. The action of the conference led to the appointment of the National Conservation Commission, with authority to collect information and coöperate with similar commissions appointed by the States in the great work of conserving the natural resources of the country.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

In the growth of the country and gradual development of the natural resources there have been three noteworthy stages. The first stage was that of individual enterprise for personal and family benefit. It led to the conquest of the wilderness.

The next stage was that of collective enterprise, either for the benefit of communities or for the profit of individuals forming the communities. It led to the development of cities and States, and too often to the growth of great monopolies.

The third stage is the one we are now entering. Within it the enterprise is collective and largely coöperative, and should be directed toward the larger benefit of communities, States, and the people generally.

In the first stage the resources received little thought. In the second they were wastefully used. In the stage which we are entering wise and beneficial uses are essential, and the checking of waste is absolutely demanded.

Although the natural resources are interrelated they are unlike, and each class requires distinct treatment. The land is a fixed quantity which cannot be materially increased, though its productivity and availability for the uses of man may be greatly augmented; the forests are available in quantity and may be destroyed by fire, waste, and improvident use, or protected and improved in such way as to meet human necessities. Together the lands and the forests are improvable resources.

The minerals are limited in quantity and cannot be increased or improved by anything which man may do. They are expendable resources.

The fresh waters are limited in quantity, though the supply is permanent. They form a naturally renewable resource which man may do nothing to increase, but may do much in the way of conservation and better utilization.

The treatment applied to each class should be adapted to its own fullest development and best utilization and to those of the other classes of resources.

#### WASTE.

The waste which most urgently requires checking varies widely in character and amount. The most reprehensible waste is that of destruction, as in forest fires, uncontrolled flow of gas and oil, soil wash, and abandonment of coal in the mines. This is attributable, for the most part, to ignorance, indifference, or false notions of economy, to rectify which is the business of the people collectively.

Nearly as reprehensible is the waste arising from misuse, as in the consumption of fuel in furnaces and engines of low efficiency, the loss of water in floods, the employment of ill-adapted structural materials, the growing of ill-chosen crops, and the perpetuation of inferior stocks of plants and animals, all of which may be remedied.

Reprehensible in less degree is the waste arising from nonuse. Since the utilization of any one resource is necessarily progressive and dependent on social and industrial conditions and the concurrent development of other resources, nonuse is sometimes unavoidable. It becomes reprehensible when it affects the common welfare and entails future injury. Then, it should be rectified in the general interest.

For the prevention of waste the most effective means will be found in the increase and diffusion of knowledge, from which is sure to result an aroused public sentiment demanding prevention. The people have the matter in their own hands. They may prevent or limit the destruction of resources and restrain misuse through the enactment and enforcement of appropriate state and federal laws.

#### LIFE AND HEALTH.

At every stage in the growth of our country, strong men grew stronger through the exercise of nation building, and their intelligence and patriotism grew with their strength. The spirit and vigor of our people are the chief glory of the Republic. Yet even as we have neglected our natural resources, so have we been thoughtless of life and health. Too long have we overlooked that grandest of our resources, human life. Natural resources are of no avail without men and women to develop them, and only a strong and sound citizenship can make a nation permanently great. We cannot too soon enter on the duty of conserving our chief source of strength by the prevention of disease and the prolongation of life.

Waste reduced and resources saved are the first but not the last object of conservation. The material resources have an additional value when their preservation adds to the beauty and habitability of the land. Ours is a pleasant land in which to dwell. To increase its beauty and augment its fitness cannot but multiply our pleasure in it and strengthen the bonds of our attachment.

In the conservation of all the resources of the country the interest of the present and all future generations is concerned, and in this great work—involving the welfare of the citizen, the family, the community, the state, and the nation—our dual system of government, state and federal, should be brought into harmonious coöperation and collaboration.

# II. Schedule of Inquiries.

The Schedule of Inquiries of the Conservation Commission is interesting as showing the general lines along which the work on the inventory of our natural resources was pursued. It was as follows:

#### A-LANDS.

Public Land Laws:

I. What have been the policies and results of our pub-

lic land system?

2. What specific changes are necessary in the public land laws to promote the best permanent use of the land?

3. Preparation of a Code of Public Land Laws.

Tenure:

- 4. Is the tendency towards larger or smaller individual holdings generally? In any region? a. Farm lands. b. Timber lands. c. Mineral lands.
- 5. What are the causes for this tendency? Agricultural Productions:

6. Is crop production per acre increasing or diminish-

ing in the country at large? In any States or groups of

States? What are the causes of this change?

7. If it has diminished, why has it diminished? a. Loss of soil fertility. b. Erosion and soil wash. c. Bad agricultural methods. d. Economic causes. e. Losses due to injurious insects and mammals.

8. How can soil erosion be reduced? a. Forest cover. b. Contour cultivation and terracing. c. Deep cultivation. d.

Maintaining mulch and humus.

9. To what extent is increased crop production per

acre likely to be needed?

10. How can it be brought about? a. Checking erosion and soil wash. b. Improved methods of agriculture. c. Improved conditions of rural life. d. Control of injurious insects and mammals.

# The Public Range:

II. To what extent, in degree and area, has the carrying capacity of the public range decreased?

12. Why has this decrease occurred?

13. How can the carrying capacity of the public range be improved and maintained?

Swamp and Overflow Lands:

14. How much swamp land is there in the United States?

. How are swamp lands owned?

16. How much swamp and overflowed land has been reclaimed?

17. At what cost?

18. With what results?

19. How much more swamp and overflowed land can be reclaimed?

20. At what estimated cost?

21. With what probable results?

# B-WATERS (IRRIGATION).

How much land is now under irrigation?
 How much more land can be irrigated?

3. What agencies are developing irrigation? a. Individual. b. Corporate. c. State. d. National.

4. Do present laws tend to promote irrigation fully and

wisely?

5. Upon what modification of law will the best permanent development of irrigation systems depend?

6. Relation of irrigation to a. Forests. b. Navigation.

c. Power. d. Domestic and municipal water supply. e. Drainage. f. Floods.

Supplemental Data:

- 1. The annual rainfall for each year, at all stations, regular and voluntary, with the mean of the years of observation.
- 2. The annual flow of all streams measured and mean annual flow of all years observed, with area of basins.

## C-WATERS (NAVIGATION).

I. How far has the use of inland waterways for traffic decreased?

2. What are the reasons for this decrease? a. Railroad competition: Reduction of rates when in competition with water lines; Control of terminals; Control of river lines. b. Inadaquate river improvement. c. Fluctuation and

silting up of navigable streams.

3. What are the advantages of an adequate system of inland waterways for navigation? a. Cost of water traffic. b. Cost of rail traffic. c. Reduced consumption of coal and wood. d. Influence of water traffic on rail traffic. e. Need of waterway development to meet transportation requirements. f. Influence of cheapened transportation on production and commerce.

4. How can our inland waterways be fully utilized for

traffic?

General data upon: Growth of transportation in the United States by water and rail—present systems and facilities— urgent lines of development—prospective needs—inland waterways systems of other countries—their cost of construction and maintenance, relation to railroads, rates, and volume of traffic, effect upon production and commerce.

## D.—WATERS (POWER).

- I. What are the developed water powers of the United States?
- 2. What are the undeveloped water powers of the United States? a. On navigable streams. b. On unnavigable streams.
- 3. Are existing developed water powers put to their full use?
- 4. Is there a tendency towards consolidation of control of water powers?
- 5. To what extent are water powers in the possession of corporations subject to State or Federal control?

6. To what extent can coal be saved by the substitution of water power?

# E.—WATERS (FLOOD WATERS).

Are floods increasing, and if so, why?
 To what extent are flood waters wasted?

3. How much damage do they do?

- 4. To what extent could flood waters be stored? a. By forests. b. By reservoirs.
  - 5. What would this cost?6. How much would it save?

#### F-FORESTS.

1. Original forests of the United States. a. Location.

b. Area. c. Species. d. Stand.

- 2. How much timber is left? a. In woodlots. b. In the hands of corporations, companies, or large private owners. c. In the possession of the States. d. In the possession of the Federal Government. e. Give kind and quality for each of above cases.
- 3. How much timber is used annually, and where is it cut? a. For lumber, lath, and shingles. b. For fuel. c. For ties. d. For pulpwood. e. For cooperage. f. For mine timbers. g. Tanbark. h. For distillation. i. For veneer. k. For posts and poles. l. For other purposes. m. Give kind and quality for each of above cases.

4. Past and present prices of forest products.

5. How fast is timber being produced under present conditions? a. By species. b. By classes (sawlogs, poles, etc.). c. By regions.

6. How much can the productiveness of our forests be increased through proper management? a. Methods to be

used. b. Species which promise best returns.

7. How long will the supply last if present tendencies are unchecked?

- 8. How far can we count on foreign sources of supply? a. Canada. b. Alaska. c. The Philippines. d. Central and South America. e. Other countries.
- 9. How do the forest resources, consumption and prices of forest products, and use of timber in the United States compare with those in other countries? a. Germany. b. France. c. England. d. Russia. e. Scandinavia. f. India.
- 10. How does the cost of forest administration in the United States compare with that abroad? a. Germany. b. France. c. India.



A Pine Tree being worked for Turpentine by the Cup and Gutter System of the Forest Service.



An Adirondack Red Spruce and Balsam Fir Forest killed by Fire. The Forest Floor has been destroyed to the Depth of one Foot, exposing the Roots of the Trees.



Natural Gas Flambeau from escape pipe of a Gas Well. During 1907, \$62,000,000 worth was used. The daily Waste of Natural Gas, the most perfect known Fuel, is over 1,000,000,000 cubic feet, or enough to supply every City in the United States of over 100,000 Population.



Railroad Bridge wrecked by Flood in East Tennessee. This Flood did fully \$10,-000,000 worth of Damage. Flood control is one of the great Problems before the Country.



Typical Instance of Soil Erosion in North Carolina. Heavy Rainfall carries away the fertile Soil of the Hillsides and deposits it in the Valleys below, destroying them also. Forest Protection needed.

11. How far are foreign methods of forest administra-

tion suited to conditions in the United States?

12. How far are our present timber supplies being wasted or future supplies reduced through a. Forest fires. b. Turpentining. c. Careless logging. d. Wasteful mill operations. e. Overproduction. f. Wasteful use of wood. g. Excessive taxation of forest lands. h. Abandonment of forest lands which are not reproducing, or clearing for agriculture.

13. How far can these forms of waste be reduced or utilized through a. Protection from fire. b. Improved methods of turpentining. c. Conservative logging. d. Economical mill operations. e. Utilization of waste materials by chemical or other means. f. Regulated production. g. Economical use of wood—preservatives—substitutes. h. Forest legislation which encourages the holding of timber until the proper time to cut, and which facilitates the managing of cut-over lands for a second crop, e. g., better methods of taxation, fire protection, etc. i. Forest planting.

14. What is the fundamental relation between forests and stream-flow? a. In the regulation of discharge. b. In

lessening erosion.

15. What relation do the forests sustain to our great

industries and the needs of our civilization?

16. What measures must be adopted to insure the perpetuation of our timber supply? a. By individuals. b. By the States. c. By the Federal Government.

#### G-MINERALS.

I. Approximate quantity of our existing mineral resources: a. Mineral fuels (coal, lignite, oil, gas). b. Iron

ores. c. Other ores and minerals.

2. Approximate production and use: a. Annual production and consumption, and total production to date, of each important mineral. b. Rate of increase of production. c. Influence of reuse of metals on production.

Probable duration of the supply of each important

mineral.

Nature and extent of waste in the mining extraction, and use of mineral products.

5. Methods of preventing or lessening this waste.

6. How can the duration of mineral resources be extended? a. Complete utilization of by-products. b. Prevention of waste in mining and extraction. c. Increasing efficiency in use. d. Discovery and development of substitutes for materials and methods now in use.

7. Deterioration and loss of metals and other mineral substances through destructive agencies. a. Extent of such deterioration and loss. b. Nature of such action and methods of preventing it.

### OTHER RESOURCES.

# Life and Property:

1. Conservation of life and property in mining: a. Nature and extent of loss of life in mining. b. Nature and extent of property losses in mining. c. Causes and prob-

able prevention of mine accidents, mine fires, etc.

2. Conservation of life and property through prevention of surface fires: a. Nature and extent of the loss of life from fires. b. Nature and extent of the loss of property from fires. c. Total cost of fire losses, fire insurance, systems of fighting fires, water systems for same, etc. d. Possible prevention of such fires through: The investigation of fire-resisting properties of materials; The investigation of fire-proofing systems; Changes in building materials and systems.

# Live Stock:

3. Live Stock: Diseases, and amount of losses, direct and indirect.

## Fish and Game:

- 4. Fish: Annual take by species, condition of supply, measures taken to restock.
- 5. Game: Condition and distribution of supply, annual destruction and natural increase.

## III. Mineral Resources.

The mineral production of the United States for 1907 exceeded \$2,000,000,000, and contributed 66 per cent of the total freight traffic of the country. The wast: in the extraction and treatment of mineral products during the same year was equivalent to more than \$300,000,000.

The production for 1907 included 395,000,000 tons of bituminous and 85,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, 166,000,000 barrels of petroleum, 45,000,000 tons of high-grade and 11,000,000 tons of low-grade iron ore, 2,500,000 tons of phosphate rock, and 869,000,000 pounds of copper. The values of other mineral products during the same year included clay products, \$162,000,000; stone, \$71,000,000;

cement, \$56,000,000; natural gas, \$50,000,000; gold, \$90,000,000; silver, \$37,000,000; lead, \$39,000,000, and zinc, \$26,000,000.

The available and easily accessible supplies of coal in the United States aggregate approximately 1,400,000,000,000,000 tons. At the present increasing rate of production this supply will be so depleted as to approach exhaustion before the middle of the next century.

The known supply of high-grade iron ores in the United States approximates 3,840,000,000 tons, which at the present increasing rate of consumption can not be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. In addition to this, there are assumed to be 59,000,000,000 tons of lower grade iron ores which are not available for use under existing conditions.

The supply of stone, clay, cement, lime, sand, and salt is ample, while the stock of the precious metals and of copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, asphalt, graphite, quicksilver, mica, and the rare metals can not well be estimated, but is clearly exhaustible within one to three centuries unless unexpected deposits be found.

The known supply of petroleum is estimated at 15,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 barrels, distributed through six separate fields having an aggregate area of 8,900 square miles. The production is rapidly increasing, while the wastes and the loss through misuse are enormous. The supply can not be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century.

The known natural-gas fields aggregate an area of 9,000 square miles, distributed through 22 States. Of the total yield from these fields during 1907, 400,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$62,000,000, were utilized, while an equal quantity was allowed to escape into the air. The daily waste of natural gas—the most perfect known fuel—is over 1,000,000,000 cubic feet, or enough to supply every city in the United States of over 100,000 population.

Phosphate rock, used for fertilizer, represents the slow

accumulation of organic matter during past ages. In most countries it is scrupulously preserved; in this country it is extensively exported, and largely for this reason its production is increasing rapidly. The original supply can not long withstand the increasing demand.

### CONSUMPTION OF MINERALS INCREASING

The consumption of nearly all our mineral products is increasing far more rapidly than our population. In many cases the waste is increasing more rapidly than the number of our people. In 1776 but a few dozen pounds of iron were in use by the average family; now our annual consumption is over 1,200 pounds per capita. In 1812 no coal was used; now the consumption is over 5 tons and the waste nearly 3 tons per capita.

While the production of coal is increasing enormously, the waste and loss in mining are diminishing. At the beginning of our mineral development the coal abandoned in the mine was two or three times the amount taken out and used. Now the mine waste averages little more than half the amount saved. The chief waste is in imperfect combustion in furnaces and fire boxes. Steam engines utilize on an average about 8 per cent of the thermal energy of the coal. Internal-combustion engines utilize less than 20 per cent, and in electric lighting far less than 1 per cent of the thermal energy is rendered available.

With increasing industries new mineral resources become available from time to time. Some lignites and other low-grade coals are readily gasified, and, through the development of internal-combustion engines, check the consumption of high-grade coals. Peat is becoming important; it is estimated that 14,000,000,000 tons are available in the United States. Its value is enhanced because of distribution through states generally remote from the fields of coal, oil, and natural gas.

The uses of all our mineral resources are interdependent. This is especially true of coal and iron, of which neither can be produced or used without aid from the other,

and in the production or reduction of all other minerals both coal and iron are employed. The same standard minerals are necessary to the development of power, of which the use is increasing more rapidly than that of any other commodity.

The building operations of the country now aggregate about \$1,000,000,000 per year. The direct and indirect losses from fire in the United States during 1907 approximated \$450,000,000, or one-half the cost of construction. Of this loss four-fifths, or an average of \$1,000,000 per day, could be prevented, as shown by comparison with the standards of construction and fire losses in the larger European countries.

So far as the ores are taken from the mines and reduced to metals, these resources are capitalized; but after thus being changed to a more valuable form they should be so used as to reduce to a minimum the loss by rust, electrolytic action, and other waste.

There is urgent need for greater safety to the miner. The loss of life through mine accidents is appalling, and preventive measures can not be taken too soon.

The National Government should exercise such control of the mineral fuels and phosphate rocks now in its possession as to check waste and prolong our supply.

While the distribution and quantity of most of our important mineral substances are known in a general way, there is imperative need for further surveys and investigations and for researches concerning the less-known minerals.

## IV. The Public Lands.

The total land area of continental United States is 1,900,000,000 acres. Of this but little more than two-fifths is in farms, and less than one-half of the farm area is improved and made a source of crop production. We have nearly 6,000,000 farms; they average 146 acres each. The value of the farms is nearly one-fourth the wealth of the United States. There are more than 300,000,000 acres of

public grazing land. The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits is more than 10,000,000.

We grow one-fifth of the world's wheat crop, three-fifths of its cotton crop, and four-fifths of its corn crop. We plant nearly 50,000,000 acres of wheat annually, with an average yield of about 14 bushels per acre; 100,000,000 acres of corn, yielding an average of 25 bushels per acre; and 30,000,000 acres of cotton, yielding about 12,000,000 bales.

We had on January 1, 1908, 71,000,000 cattle, worth \$1,250,000,000; 54,000,000 sheep, worth \$211,000,000; and 56,000,000 swine, worth \$339,000,000. The census of 1900 showed \$137,000,000 worth of poultry in this country, which produced in 1899 293,000,000 dozen eggs.

There has been a slight increase in the average yield of our great staple farm products, but neither the increase in acreage nor the yield per acre has kept pace with our inincrease in population. Within a century we shall probably have to feed three times as many people as now; and the main bulk of our food supply must be grown on our own soil.

The area of cultivated land may possibly be doubled. In addition to the land awaiting the plow, 75,000,000 acres of swamp land can be reclaimed, 40,000,000 acres of desert land irrigated, and millions of acres of brush and wooded land cleared. Our population will increase continuously, but there is a definite limit to the increase of our cultivated acreage. Hence we must greatly increase the yield per acre. The average yield of wheat in the United States is less than 14 bushels per acre, in Germany 28 bushels, and in England 32 bushels. We get 30 bushels of oats per acre, England nearly 45, and Germany more than 47. Our soils are fertile, but our mode of farming neither conserves the soil nor secures full crop returns. Soil fertility need not be diminished, but may be increased. The large yields now obtained from farms in Europe which have been cultivated for a thousand years prove this conclusively. Proper management will double our average yield per acre. The United States can

grow the farm products needed by a population more than three times as great as our country now contains.

#### UNNECESSARY FARM LOSSES

The greatest unnecessary loss of our soil is preventable erosion. Second only to this is the waste, nonuse, and misuse of fertilizer derived from animals and men.

The losses to farm products due to injurious mammals is estimated at \$130,000,000 annually; the loss through plant diseases reaches several hundred million dollars; and the loss through insects is reckoned at \$659,000,000. The damage by birds is balanced by their beneficient work in destroying noxious insects. Losses due to the elements are large, but no estimate has been made of them. Losses to live stock from these causes are diminishing because of protection and feeding during winter. The annual losses from disease among domestic animals are: Horses, 1.8 per cent; cattle, 2 per cent; sheep, 2.2 per cent; and swine, 5.1 percent. Most of these farm losses are preventable.

There is a tendency toward consolidation of farm lands. The estimated area of abandoned farms is 16,000 square miles, or about 3 per cent of the improved land. The causes of abandonment differ in different parts of the country. Where most prevalent, it is caused principally by erosion and exhaustion of the soil.

The product of the fisheries of the United States has an annual value of \$57,000,000. Fish culture is carried on by the nation and the States on an enormous scale. Most of the more important food species are propagated, and several species are maintained in that way. Fish from forest waters furnish \$21,000,000 worth of food yearly, a supply depending on the preservation of the forests.

Our wild game and fur-bearing animals have been largely exterminated. To prevent their complete extinction the States and the United States have taken in hand their protection, and their numbers are now increasing. Forest game yields over \$10,000,000 worth of food each year.

With game birds the story is much the same—wanton destruction until the number has been greatly reduced, followed in recent years by wise protection, which in some cases allows the remnant to survive and even to increase.

Each citizen of the United States owns an equal undivided interest in about 375,000,000 acres of public lands, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions. Besides this there are about 235,000,000 acres of national forests, national parks, and other lands devoted to public use.

#### NEED FOR DEFINITE LAND POLICY

Good business sense demands that a definite land policy be formulated. The National Conservation Commission believes that the following will serve as a basis therefor:

- 1. Every part of the public lands should be devoted to the use which will best subserve the interests of the whole people.
- 2. The classification of all public lands is necessary for their administration in the interests of the people.
- 3. The timber, the minerals, and the surface of the public lands should be disposed of separately.
- 4. Public lands more valuable for conserving water supply, timber, and natural beauties or wonders than for agriculture should be held for the use of the people from all except mineral entry.
- 5. Title to the surface of the remaining nonmineral public lands should be granted only to actual home seekers.
- 6. Pending the transfer of title to the remaining public lands they should be administered by the Government and their use should be allowed in a way to prevent or control waste and monopoly.

The present public land laws as a whole do not subserve the best interests of the nation. They should be modified so far as may be required to bring them into conformity with the foregoing outline of policy.



A Grazing Scene on the Open Range in Oregon. The Ranges are in Bad Condition and Require Strict Regulation if They are to be Improved.



Buffalo grazing in Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma. Forest Game yields more than \$10,000,000 worth of Food annually. State and National Protection of Wild Game is increasing the Supply.



Cattle grazing on Plains. Twenty Acres supports one Steer. Scene in Western Nebraska.



Prairie Land under Cultivation. Forty Acres supports a Family.



Desert and Desolation. A Cactus Waste; Land practically worthless.



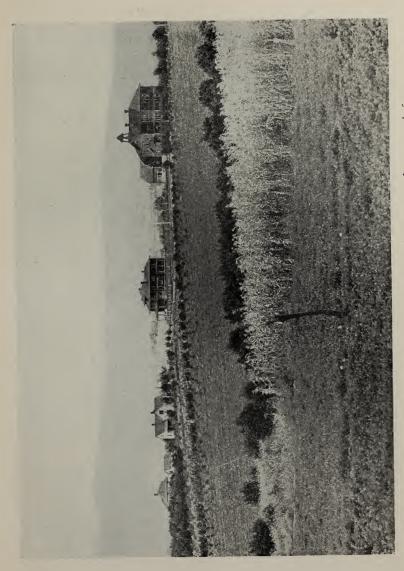
The Work of Reclamation. From Desert to Oranges in four Years. Land worth \$2,500 an acre.



The Romance of the Desert. Scene at the Huntley Irrigation Project (Montana), September, 1905.



The Huntley Project, October, 1907, after the Government Irrigation Works were completed and Settlers had moved in.



North Yakima, California. This land was a desert waste four years before.



Huntley, Montana, (Huntley Irrigation Project) one year old.



Sage Brush Plain before the Application of Water.



Draining a Wisconsin Swamp.



Scene of Plenty that followed the Reclamation of a Wisconsin Swamp.



Convicts Draining Swamplands in South Carolina.



Splendid Development that followed the Passing of the Swamp.

### V. Forests of the United States

Next to our need of food and water comes our need of timber.

Our industries which subsist wholly or mainly upon wood pay the wages of more than 1,500,000 men and women.

Forests not only grow timber, but they hold the soil and they conserve the streams. They abate the wind and give protection from excessive heat and cold. Woodlands make for the fiber, health, and happiness of the citizen and the nation.

Our forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. The original forests covered not less than 850,000,000 acres.

Forests publicly owned cover one-fourth of the total forest area and contain one-fifth of all our standing timber. Forests privately owned cover three-fourths of the area and contain four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but is generally more valuable.

Forestry is now practiced on 70 per cent of the forests publicly owned and on less than 1 per cent of the forests privately owned, or on only 18 per cent of the total area of forests.

The yearly growth of wood in our forests does not average more than 12 cubic feet per acre. This gives a total yearly growth of less than 7,000,000,000 cubic feet.

## WHAT WE HAVE, USE, AND WASTE

We have 200,000,000 acres of mature forests, in which yearly growth is balanced by decay; 250,000,000 acres partly cut over or burned over, but restocking naturally with enough young growth to produce a merchantable crop, and 100,000,000 acres cut over and burned over, upon which young growth is lacking or too scanty to make merchantable timber.

We take from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, 23,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood. We use each year 100,000,000 cords of fire wood;



Scene in the Dismal Swamp of Virginia. There are nearly 80,000,000 Acres of Swamps in the United States. Enough of this Land can be reclaimed to support 10,000,000 People.

40,000,000,000 feet of lumber; more than 1,000,000,000 posts, poles, and fence rails; 118,000,000 hewn ties; 1,500,000,000 staves; over 133,000,000 sets of heading; nearly 500,000,000 barrel hoops; 3,000,000 cords of native pulp wood; 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timber, and 1,250,000 cords of wood for distillation.

Since 1870 forest fires have destroyed a yearly average of 50 lives and \$50,000,000 worth of timber. Not less than 50,000,000 acres of forest is burned over yearly. The young growth destroyed by fire is worth far more than the merchantable timber burned.

One-fourth of the standing timber is lost in logging. The boxing of long-leaf pine for turpentine has destroyed one-fifth of the forests worked. The loss in the mill is from one-third to two-thirds of the timber sawed. The loss of mill product in seasoning and fitting for use is from one-seventh to one-fourth .

Of each 1,000 feet which stood in the forest, an average of only 320 feet of lumber is used.

We take from our forests each year, not counting the loss by fire, three and a half times their yearly growth. We take 40 cubic feet per acre for each 12 cubic feet grown; we take 260 cubic feet per capita, while Germany uses 37 and France 25 cubic feet.

We tax our forests under the general property tax, a method abandoned long ago by every other great nation. Present tax laws prevent reforestation of cut-over land and the perpetuation of existing forests by use.

Great damage is done to standing timber by injurious forest insects. Much of this damage can be prevented at small expense.

To protect our farms from wind and to reforest land best suited for forest growth will require tree planting on an area larger than Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia combined. Lands so far successfully planted make a total area smaller than Rhode Island; and year by year, through careless cutting and fires, we lower the capacity of existing forests to produce their like again, or else totally destroy them.

In spite of substitutes we shall always need much wood. So far our use of it has steadily increased. The condition of the world's supply of timber makes us already dependent upon what we produce. We send out of our country one and a half times as much timber as we bring in. Except for finishing woods, relatively small in amount, we must grow our own supply or go without. Until we pay for our lumber what it costs to grow it, as well as what it costs to log and saw, the price will continue to rise.

#### PRESERVATION BY USE.

The preservation by use, under the methods of practical forestry, of all public lands, either in state or federal ownership, is essential to the permanent welfare. In many forest States the acquirement of additional forest lands as state forests is necessary to the best interests of the States themselves.

The conservation of our mountain forests, as in the Appalachian system, is a national necessity. These forests are required to aid in the regulation of streams used for navigation and other purposes. The conservation of these forests is impracticable through private enterprise alone, by any State alone, or by the Federal Government alone. Effective and immediate cooperation between these three agencies is essential. Federal ownership of limited protective areas upon important watersheds, effective state fire patrol, and the cooperation of private forest owners are all required.

The true remedy for unwise tax laws lies not in laxity in their application nor in special exemption, but in a change in the method of taxation. An annual tax upon the land itself, exclusive of the value of the timber, and a tax upon the timber when cut, is well adapted to actual conditions of forest investment, and is practicable and certain. It is far better that forest land should pay a moderate tax permanently than that it should pay an excessive revenue temporarily and then cease to pay at all.

Forests in private ownership can not be conserved unless they are protected from fire. We need good fire laws, well enforced. Fire control is impossible without an adequate force of men whose sole duty is fire patrol during the dangerous season.

#### NEED OF EDUCATION

The conservative use of the forest and of timber by American citizens will not be general until they learn how to practice forestry. Through a vigorous national campaign in education, forestry has taken root in the great body of American citizenship. The basis already exists upon which to build a structure of forest conservation which will endure. This needs the definite commitment of state governments and the Federal Government to their inherent duty of teaching the people how to care for their forests. The final responsibility both for investigative work in forestry

and for making its results known rests upon the States and upon the nation.

By reasonable thrift, we can produce a constant timber supply beyond our present need, and with it conserve the usefulness of our streams for irrigation, water supply, navigation, and power.

Under right management, our forests will yield over four times as much as now. We can reduce waste in woods and in the mill at least one-third, with present as well as future profit. We can perpetuate the naval stores industry. Preservative treatment will reduce by one-fifth the quantity of timber used in the water or in the ground. We can practically stop forest fires at a cost yearly of one-fifth the value of the merchantable timber burned.

We shall suffer for timber to meet our needs until our forests have had time to grow again. But if we act vigorously, and at once, we shall escape permanent timber scarcity.

### VI. Water Resources

The sole source of our fresh water is rainfall, including snow. From this source all running, standing, and ground waters are derived. The habitability of the country depends on these waters. Our mean annual rainfall is about 30 inches; the quantity about 215,000,000,000,000 cubic feet per year, equivalent to ten Mississippi rivers.

Of the total rainfall, over half is evaporated; about a third flows into the sea; the remaining sixth is either consumed or absorbed. These portions are sometimes called, respectively, the fly-off, the run-off, and the cut-off. They are partly interchangeable. About a third of the run-off, or a tenth of the entire rainfall, passes through the Mississippi. The run-off is increasing with deforestation and cultivation.

Of the 70,000,000,000,000 cubic feet annually flowing into the sea, less than I per cent is restrained and utilized for municipal and community supply; less than 2 per cent (or some IO per cent of that in the arid and semiarid regions) is

used for irrigation; perhaps 5 percent is used for navigation, and less than 5 per cent for power.

For municipal and community water supply there are protected catchment areas aggregating over 600,000 acres, and over \$250,000,000 is invested in waterworks, with nearly as much more in the appurtenant catchment areas and other lands. The population so supplied approaches 10,000,000, and the annual consumption is about 37,500,000,000 cubic feet. The better managed systems protect the catchment areas by forests and grass; the water is controlled and the storm product used, but there is large waste after the water enters the mains.

For irrigation it is estimated that there are \$200,000,000 invested in dams, ditches, reservoirs, and other works for the partial control of the waters; and that 1,500,000,000,000 cubic feet are annually diverted to irrigable lands, aggregating some 20,000 square miles. Except in some cases through forestry, few catchment areas are controlled, and few reservoirs are large enough to hold the storm waters. The waste in the public and private projects exceeds 60 per cent, while no more than 25 per cent of the water actually available for irrigation of the arid lands is restrained and diverted.

### NAVIGATION AND POWER

There are in continental United States 282 streams navigated for an aggregate of 26,115 miles, and as much more navigable if improved. There are also 45 canals, aggregating 2,189 miles, besides numerous abandoned canals. Except through forestry in recent years, together with a few reservoirs and canal locks and movable dams, there has been little effort to control headwaters or catchment areas in the interests of navigation, and none of our rivers are navigated to more than a small fraction even of their effective low-water capacity.

The water power now in use is 5,250,000 horsepower; the amount running over government dams and not used is about 1,400,000 horsepower; the amount reasonably available equals or exceeds the entire mechanical power now in



The Forest in its native Majesty. Scene in the Cascade National Forest, Oregon. In the Background is Mt. Jefferson. The Western Forests are doubly valuable—they furnish Timber and Protection to the Water Supply for the rich, irrigated Valleys below.



Sequoia National Forest, California. Showing a grove of big trees.



The Big Trees of California. Among the Wonders of the World and needing the protecting Hand of State and National Governments.



A Middle-aged Spruce Forest in Austria, showing the Result of careful Forest Management.



Trees, in Franklin County, Maine, killed by flooding land due to damming lake. Dead trees thrown by wind make good forest fires.



Paper Mill in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. The Paper and Pulp Mills of the United States use 3,000,000 Cords of Native Wood annually and import 900,000 Cords from Canada.



Burnt-over Slope, Salt Lake National Forest, Utah. Reckless cutting followed by repeated Fires has completely destroyed the Forest Growth.



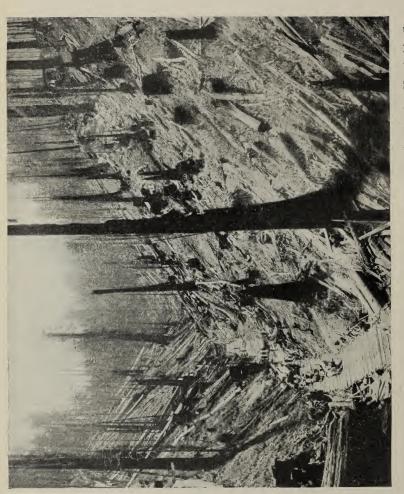
Forest Fire in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. Since 1870 Forest Fires in the United States have each Year destroyed an average of fifty lives, and \$50,000,000 worth of timber. The Young Growth destroyed by Fire is worth far more than the merchantable Timber burned.



Fallen Tree weakened by boxing for Turpentine.—Near Ocilla, Georgia.—The boxing of Trees for Turpentine has destroyed one-fifth of the Forests worked.



A Turpentine Crew, and Pine Tree showing the improved Cup and Gutter System of Turpentining. This System, devised by the U. S. Forest Service, has greatly improved the Yield and prolongs the Life of the Trees.



An Example of Destructive Lumbering in the Coast Redwood Belt, Eureka, Humboldt Co., California. One-fourth of the Standing Timber is left or otherwise lost in Logging. In the Saw-mill and in Seasoning there is also great loss. An average of only 320 feet of Lumber used for each thousand feet which stood in the Forest shows Wastefulness of American Lumbering Methods,



Waterpower Development and Cotton-Mills at Columbus, Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River. To perpetuate the Waterpower the Forests at the Headwaters of the River must be Protected.



Passaic Falls, Paterson, N. J. Director M. O. Leighton of the Hydrographic Branch of the U. S. Geological Survey estimates the theoretical Power of our Streams at 230,000,000 Horsepower. The 37,000,000 Horsepower available today exceeds our entire mechanical Power now in use, and would operate every Mill, propel every Train and Boat, and light every City and Town in the Country.



Great Falls of the Potomac River near Washington, D. C. These Falls will produce 8,000 Horsepower at low water mark.



Planting Jack Pine Seedlings in the Dismal River National Forest, Nebraska. The yearly Growth of Wood in our Forests is about 12 Cubic Feet per Acre.

use, or enough to operate every mill, drive every spindle, propel every train and boat, and light every city, town, and village in the country. While the utilization of water power ranks among our most recent and most rapid industrial developments, little effort has been made to control catchment areas or storm waters in any large way for power, though most plants effect local control through reservoirs and other works. Nearly all the freshet and flood water runs to waste, and the low waters which limit the efficiency of power plants are increasing in frequency and duration with the increasing flood run-off.

The practical utility of streams for both navigation and power is measured by the effective low-water stage. The volume carried when the streams rise above this stage is largely wasted and often does serious damage. The direct yearly damage by floods since 1900 has increased steadily

from \$45,000,000 to over \$238,000,000. The indirect loss through depreciation of property is great, while a large loss arises in impeded traffic through navigation and terminal transfers.

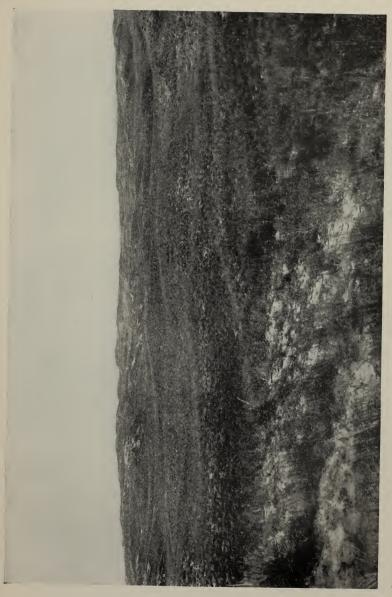
The freshets are attended by destructive soil erosion. The soil matter annually carried into lower rivers and harbors or into the sea is computed at 780,000,000 tons. Soil wash reduces by 10 or 20 per cent the productivity of upland farms and increases channel cutting and bar building in the rivers. The annual loss to the farms alone is fully \$500,000,000, and large losses follow the fouling of the waters and the diminished navigability of the streams.

Through imperfect control of the running waters low-lands are temporarily or permanently flooded. It is estimated that there are in mainland United States about 75,000,000 acres of overflow and swamp lands requiring drainage; that by systematic operation these can be drained at moderate expense, and that they would then be worth two or three times the present value and cost of drainage, and would furnish homes for 10,000,000 people.

It is estimated that the quantity of fresh water stored in lakes and ponds (including the American portion of the



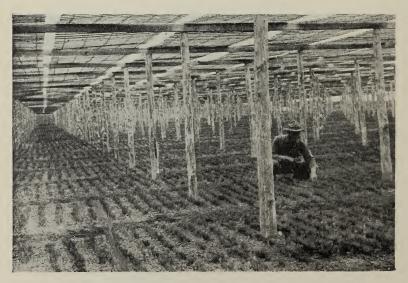
Flood Scene in Tennessee, showing devastated Valley.



Panorama of Sand Hills, Dismal River National Forest, Nebraska. The West has 16,000,000 Acres of Treeless Lands that should be planted. Nearly all our commercial Trees grow faster than those of Europe. We already grow Post Timber in twenty-five to thirty Years; Mine Timbers in twenty-five to thirty-five Years; Tie Timber in thirty-five to forty years; and Saw Timber in thirty-five years.



Wasatch Forest Planting Station in Utah. The United States has 65,000,000 Acres of stripped Lands suitable only for the Growing of Trees. Thus far less than 1,000,000 Acres have been planted.



Pine Nursery on Dismal River National Forest, Nebraska. These Seedling Pines are Grown to Plant in the Nebraska Sandhills, now Treeless.

Great Lakes) is about 600,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, equivalent to three years' rainfall or eight years' run-off. Some 6,000,000 of our people draw their water supply from lakes.

# BASIS OF INDUSTRIES

A large part of that half of the annual rainfall not evaporated lodges temporarily in the soil and earth. It is estimated that the ground water to the depth of 100 feet averages 16 2-3 per cent of the earth-volume, or over 1,400,-000,000,000,000 cubic feet, equivalent to seven years' rainfall or twenty years' run-off. This subsurface reservoir is the essential basis of agriculture and other industries and is the chief natural resource of the country. It sustains forests and all other crops and supplies the perennial springs and streams and wells used by four-fifths of our population and nearly all our domestic animals. Its quantity is diminished by the increased run-off due to deforestation and injudicious farming. Although the volume of the available ground water is subject to control by suitable treatment of the surface, little effort has been made to retain or increase it, and it is probable that fully 10 per cent of this rich resource has been wasted since settlement began. The water of the strata below 100 feet supplies artesian and deep wells, large springs, and thermal and mineral waters. It can be controlled only through the subsurface reservoir.

Of the 35,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of cut-off, the chief share is utilized by natural processes or by agriculture and related industries. On an average the plant tissue of annual growths is three-fourths and of perennial growths three-eights water; of human and stock food over 80 per cent is water, and in animal tissue the ratio is about the same; and since water is the medium for organic circulation, the plants and animals of the country yearly require an amount many times exceeding their aggregate volume. Even in the more humid sections of the country the productivity of the soil and the possible human population would be materially increased by a greater rainfall, leaving a larger margin for organic and other chemical uses. Except through

agriculture and forestry little general effort is made to control the annual cut-off, although some farmers in arid regions claim to double or triple the crop from given soil by supplying water just when needed and withholding it when not required.

Water is like other resources in that its quantity is limited. It differs from such mineral resources as coal and iron, which once used are gone forever, in that the supply is perpetual, and it differs from such resources as soils and forests, which are capable of renewal or improvement, in that it can not be augmented in quantity, though like all other resources it can be better utilized.

## NEED OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

It is now recognized by statesmen and experts that navigation is interdependent with other uses of the streams; that each stream is essentially a unit from its source to the sea; and that the benefits of a comprehensive system of waterway improvement will extend to all the people in the several sections and States of the country.

It is also recognized, through the unanimous declaration of the governors of the States and Territories adopted in conference with the leading jurists and statesmen and experts of the country, that in the use of the natural resources the independent States are interdependent, and bound together by ties of mutual benefits, responsibilities, and duties.

It has recently been declared by a majority of our leading statesmen that it is an imperative duty to enter upon systematic improvement, on a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways and harbors and great lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign Providence, while the minority indorsed the movement for control of the waterways still more specifically and in equally emphatic terms.

Within recent months it has been recognized and demanded by the people, through many thousands of delegates

from all States assembled in convention in different sections of the country, that the waterways should and must be improved promptly and effectively as a means of maintaining national prosperity.

The first requisite for waterway improvement is the control of the waters in such a manner as to reduce floods and regulate the regimen of the navigable rivers. The second requisite is development of terminals and connections in such manner as to regulate commerce.

In considering the uses and benefits to be derived from the waters, the paramount use should be water supply; next should follow navigation in humid regions and irrigation in arid regions. The development of power on the navigable and source streams should be coordinated with the primary and secondary uses of the waters. Other things equal, the development of power should be encouraged, not only to reduce the drain on other resources, but because properly designed reservoirs and power plants retard the run-off and so aid in the control of the streams for navigation and other uses.

Broad plans should be adopted providing for a system of waterway improvement extending to all uses of the waters and benefits to be derived from their control, including the clarification of the water and abatement of floods for the benefit of navigation; the extension of irrigation; the development and application of power; the prevention of soil wash; the purification of streams for water supply; and the drainage and utilization of the waters of swamp and overflow lands.

To promote and perfect these plans scientific investigations, surveys, and measurements should be continued and extended, especially the more accurate determination of rainfall and evaporation, the investigation and measurement of ground water, the gauging of streams and determination of sediment, and topographic surveys of catchment areas and sites available for control of the waters for navigation and related purposes.

# VII. National Efficiency

Since the greatest of our national assets is the health and vigor of the American people, our efficiency must depend on national vitality even more than on the resources of the minerals, lands, forests, and waters.

The average length of human life in different countries varies from less than twenty-five to more than fifty years. This span of life is increasing wherever sanitary science and preventive medicine are applied. It may be greatly extended.

Our annual mortality from tuberculosis is about 150,000. Stopping three-fourths of the loss of life from this cause, and from typhoid and other prevalent and preventable diseases, would increase our average length of life over fifteen years.

There are constantly about 3,000,000 persons seriously ill in the United States, of whom 500,000 are consumptives. More than half this illness is preventable.

If we count the value of each life lost at only \$1,700 and reckon the average earnings lost by illness as \$700 per year for grown men, we find that the economic gain from mitigation of preventable disease in the United States would exceed \$1,500,000,000 a year. In addition, we would decrease suffering and increase happiness and contentment among the people. This gain, or the lengthening and strengthening of life which it measures, can be secured through medical investigation and practice, school and factory hygiene, restriction of labor by women and children, the education of the people in both public and private hygiene, and through improving the efficiency of our health service, municipal, state, and national. The National Government has now several agencies exercising health functions which only need to be concentrated to become coordinated parts of a greater health service worthy of the nation.

The inventory of our natural resources made by your commission, with the vigorous aid of all federal agencies concerned, of many States, and of a great number of as-

sociated and individual cooperators, furnishes a safe basis for general conclusions as to what we have, what we use and waste, and what may be the possible saving. But for none of the great resources of the farm, the mine, the forest, and the stream do we yet possess knowledge definite or wide enough to insure methods of use which will best conserve them.

#### MORE COMPLETE INVENTORY NEEDED

In order to conserve a natural resource, we must know what that resource is by taking stock of what we have. We greatly need a more complete inventory of our natural resources; and this can not be made except through the active cooperation of the States with the nation.

The permanent welfare of the nation demands that its natural resources be conserved by proper use. To this end the State and the Nation can do much by legislation and example. By far the greater part of these resources is in private hands. Private ownership of natural resources is a public trust; they should be administered in the interests of the people as a whole. The States and Nation should lead rather than follow in the conservative and efficient use of property under their immediate control. But their first duty is to gather and distribute a knowledge of our natural resources and of the means necessary to insure their use and conservation, to impress the body of the people with the great importance of the duty, and to promote the cooperation of all. No agency, state, federal, corporate, or private, can do the work alone.

Finally, the conservation of our resources is an immediate and vital concern. Our welfare depends on conservation. The pressing need is for a general plan under which citizens, States, and nation may unite in an effort to achieve this great end. The lack of coöperation between the states themselves, between the States and nation, and between the agencies of the National Government, is a potent cause of the neglect of conservation among the people.

An organization through which all agencies, state, national, municipal, associate, and individual, may unite in a common effort to conserve the foundations of our prosperity is indispensable to the welfare and progress of the nation. To that end the immediate creation of a national agency is essential. Many States and associations of citizens have taken action by the appointment of permanent conservation commissions. It remains for the nation to do likewise, in order that the States and the nation, associations and individuals, may join in the accomplishment of this great purpose.

Accompanying this report, and transmitted as a part thereof, are detailed statements by the secretaries of the several sections, and many papers and illustrations prepared by experts at the request of your commission.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Chairman.
W. J. McGee,
Secretary, Section of Waters.
OVERTON W. PRICE,
Secretary, Section of Forests.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Secretary, Section of Lands.
J. A. HOLMES,

Secretary, Section of Minerals.

THOMAS B. SHIPP,

Secretary to the Commission.

December 7, 1908.

# Joint Committee on Conservation

A Clearing House for the Various Agencies at Work in the Conservation Movement

THE Joint Committee on Conservation is now directing the conservation movement in the United States. It is carrying on the identical work which the National Conservation Commission was doing prior to the adoption of the Tawney amendment to the Sundry Civil Act. Up to that time, March 4, the National Commission had carried on its work of cooperation with the assistance of the various branches of the executive departments of the Government. The Tawney amendment prohibited the detail of any Government employe to the work of any commission not authorized by Congress. Thus it was made impossible for the National Commission to continue its work under the Government.

President Taft has expressed his desire that the National Conservation Commission continue and his intention to ask Congress to make an appropriation for it. Until an appropriation can be made, the Joint Committee on Conservation will stand as the recognized official head of cooperative conservation work on the part of the States and national organizations.

# PERSONNEL OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Its membership and organization is as follows:

George C. Pardee, California; Knute Nelson, Minnesota; W. H. Milton, Florida; W. K. Kavanaugh, Missouri; Newton C. Blanchard, Louisiana; Paris Gibson, Montana; B. N. Baker, Maryland; J. N. Teal, Oregon; O. J. Salisbury, Utah. Gifford Pinchot, Chairman; Thomas R. Shipp, Secretary.

At its meeting, March 5, the Joint Committee on Conservation decided to establish an office in Washington and to take up at once and carry on vigorously the work of cooperation among the States and national associations which

the National Conservation Commission had been doing prior to the adoption of the Tawney amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill.

Accordingly, the Joint Committee has opened offices at the Wyatt Building, 14th and F streets, which will be regarded as headquarters for the work on cooperation among the State commissions and organization committee until such time as the National Conservation Commission by authority of Congress may go on with its work.

Conservation work in the branches of the Executive Departments of the Government along their respective lines is in no way hampered by the amendment to the Sundry Civil Act. The Joint Committee will keep in closest touch with this work, with a view to seeing that all cooperating agencies shall receive any needful advice or assistance in making investigations or in preparing plans for the practical application of the principles of conservation to definite problems.

Thus far, the conservation movement has been largely and necessarily educational, in order that there might be a general understanding of just what conservation means. But now the practical application of conservation principles has begun and from now on practical work in the several States will engage the attention of the Joint Committee.

As the central authorized agency through which the thirty-seven State conservation commissions and the forty-seven conservation committees of national organizations are cooperating, the Joint Committee already has a great work under way. It is virtually a conservation clearing house, by means of which the conservation bodies of the State and national organizations are kept in close touch with one another. But while its work is largely with organized conservation bodies, the Joint Committee is equally ready to advise any individual or any organization which may not have a conservation committee as to the best means of cooperation in the Conservation movement.

# North American Conservation Conference

Held in Washington, February, 1909, by Delegates from Canada, Mexico, and the United States

A S an outgrowth of the Joint Conservation Conference in December, 1908, a letter of invitation to Canada and Mexico to join with the United States in a North American Conservation Conference was on December 24, 1908, written by President Roosevelt. It was conveyed in person to Lord Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Governor-General and Premier of the Canadian Government, and to President Diaz of Mexico, by Gifford Pinchot, Chairman of the National Conservation Commission, whom the President selected for this duty. The invitation was extended to the Colony of Newfoundland. The letter as addressed to Lord Grey follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 24, 1908.

My DEAR LORD GREY:

In May of the present year the Governors of the several States and Territories of this Union met in the White House to confer with the President and with each other concerning the amount and condition of the natural resources of this country, and to consider the most effective means for conserving them. This conference included also members of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and members of both Houses of Congress, together with representatives of the great associations of citizens concerned with natural resources. The conference was followed by the appointment of conservation commissions on the part of the Nation and of a majority of the States.

A second conference of the National Commission with the Governors, the State commissions, and the conservation committee of the great associations has recently been held in this city. It was called to consider an inventory of our natural resources prepared by the National Conservation Commission. Its most important result will doubtless appear in cooperation on the part of the Nation, the States, and the great associations of citizens for action upon this great question, upon which the progress of the people of the United States obviously depends.

It is evident that natural resources are not limited by the boundary lines which separate nations, and that the need for conserving them upon this continent is as wide as the area upon which they exist. In view, therefore, of these considerations, and of the close bonds of friendship and mutual aims which exist between Canada and the United States, I take especial pleasure in inviting you to designate representatives of the Government of Canada to meet and consult with representatives of the State and other departments of this Government, and the National Conservation Commission, in the city of Washington on February 18, 1909. The purpose of the conference I have the honor to propose is to consider mutual interests involved in the conservation of natural resources, and in this great field deliberate upon the practicability of preparing a general plan adapted to promote the welfare of the Nations concerned.

I have this day addressed a similar invitation to the Republic of Mexico, expressing my hope that representatives of that Government also will be present and participate in the proposed conference on the conservation of the natural resources of North America.

The conclusions of such a conference, while wholly advisory in character, could hardly fail to yield important beneficial results, both in a better knowledge of the natural resources of each Nation on the part of the others and in suggestions for concurrent action for the protection of mutual interests related to conservation.

As my representative to convey to you this letter of invitation, and at your desire to consult with you concerning the proposed conference, I have selected an officer of this Government, Chief of the United States Forest Service and Chairman of the National Conservation Commission, whom I commend to your kind offices.

Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt.

SESSIONS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

On February 18 the visiting Commissioners representing the Canadian and Mexican Governments (the delegate from Newfoundland having been delayed) were received by the President in the East Room of the White House in the presence of members of the Cabinet, the British Ambassador, the Mexican Charge d'Affaires, members of the National Conservation Commission, and chiefs of the Government bureaus and experts who contributed to the inventory of natural resources made by the Commission.

The personnel of the Conference was as follows:

Gifford Pinchot, Robert Bacon, James Rudolph Garfield, Commissioners representing the United States; Sydney Fisher, Clifford Sifton, Henri S. Béland, Commissioners representing the Dominion of Canada; Rómulo Escobar, Miguel A. de Quevedo, Carlos Sellerier, Commissioners representing the Republic of Mexico; E. H. Outerbridge, Commissioner Representing the Colony of Newfoundland; Robert E. Young, Thomas R. Shipp, Secretaries of the Conference.

After a session continuing through five days the Conference united in the following Declaration of Principles:

#### DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We recognize the mutual interests of the Nations which occupy the Continent of North America and the dependence of the welfare of each upon its natural resources. We agree that the conservation of these resources is indispensable for the continued prosperity of each Nation.

We recognize that the protection of mutual interests related to natural resources by concerted action, without in any way interfering with the authority of each Nation within its own sphere, will result in mutual benefits, and tend to draw still closer the bonds of existing good will, confidence, and respect. Natural resources are not confined by the boundary lines that separate Nations. We agree that no Nation acting alone can adequately conserve them, and we recommend the

adoption of current measures for conserving the material foundations of the welfare of all the Nations concerned, and for ascertaining their location and extent.

We recognize as natural resources all materials available for the use of man as means of life and welfare, including those on the surface of the earth, like the soil and the waters; those below the surface, like the minerals; and those above the surface, like the forests. We agree that these resources should be developed, used, and conserved for the future, in the interests of mankind, whose rights and duties to guard and control the natural sources of life and welfare are inherent, perpetual, and indefeasible. We agree that those resources which are necessaries of life should be regarded as public utilities, that their ownership entails specific duties to the public, and that as far as possible effective measures should be adopted to guard against monopoly.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

# CONSERVATION COMMISSIONS

The action of the President of the United States in calling this first conference to consider the conservation of the natural resources of North America was in the highest degree opportune, and the proceedings which have followed, and the information mutually communicated by the representatives assembled, have, we believe, been conducive to the best interests of the countries participating. To derive the greatest possible benefit from the work which has already been done, and to provide proper and effective machinery for future work, there should be established in each country a permanent Conservation Commission.

When such Conservation Commissions have been established a system of intercommunication should be inaugurated, whereby, at stated intervals, all discoveries, inventions, processes, inventories of natural resources, information of a new and specially important character, and seeds, seedlings, new or improved varieties, and other productions which are of value in conserving or improving any natural

resource shall be transmitted by each Commission to all of the others, to the end that they may be adopted and utilized as widely as possible.

#### WORLD CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

The conference of delegates, representatives of the United States, Mexico, Canada, and Newfoundland, having exchanged views and considered the information supplied from the respective countries, is convinced of the importance of the movement for the conservation of natural resources on the continent of North America, and believes that it is of such a nature and of such general importance that it should become worldwide in its scope, and therefore suggests to the President of the United States of America that all Nations should be invited to join together in conference on the subject of world resources and their inventory, conservation, and wise utilization.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, ROBERT BACON,

, James Rudolph Garfield,

Commissioners Representing the United States.

Sydney Fisher, Clifford Sifton, Henri S. Beland,

Commissioners Representing the Dominion of Canada.

ROMULO ESCOBAR, MIGUEL A. DE QUEVEDO, CARLOS SELLERIER.

Commissioners Representing the Republic of Mexico.

E. H. Outerbridge.

Commissioner Representing the Colony of Newfoundland. ROBERT E. YOUNG,

THOMAS R. SHIPP,

Secretaries of the Conference.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1909.

# World Conservation Conference

# A World Wide Movement Suggested by President Roosevelt

As a development of the Conference of Governors, and later the North American Conservation Conference, President Roosevelt in February last invited a World Conservation Conference. His letter, addressed to forty-five nations was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 19, 1909.

SIR: There is now assembled in Washington, in response to the invitation of the President, a conference of representatives of the United States of Mexico and of the Dominion of Canada to meet the representatives of the United States of America for the purpose of considering the common interests of the three countries in the conservation of their natural resources. The cordiality with which the neighboring governments accepted the invitation is no less an augury of the success of this important movement than is the disposition already shown by the conference to recognize the magnitude of the question before them. While recognizing the imperative necessity for the development and use of the great resources upon which the civilization and prosperity of Nations must depend, the American Governments realize the vital need of arresting the inroads improvidently or unnecessarily made upon their natural wealth. They comprehend also that, as to many of their national resources, more than a merely conservative treatment is required; that reparatory agencies should be invoked to aid the processes of beneficient nature, and that the means of restoration and increase should be sought whenever practicable. They see that to the task of devising economical expenditure of resources, which, once gone, are lost forever, there should be superposed the duty of restoring and maintaining productiveness wherever impaired or menaced by wastefulness. In the northern part of the

American hemisphere destruction and waste bring other evils in their train. The removal of forests, for instance, results in the aridity of vast tracts, torrential rainfalls break down and carry away the unprotected soil, and regions abundant in vegetable and animal life become barren. This is a lesson almost as old as the human race. The older countries of Europe, Africa, and the Orient teach a lesson in this regard which has been too little heeded.

Anticipating the wide interest which would naturally be aroused in other countries by the present North American Conference, the President foresaw the probability that it would be the precursor of a world congress. By an Aide-Memoire of the 6th of January last, the principal governments were informally sounded to ascertain whether they would look with favor upon an invitation to send delegates to such a conference. The responses have so far been uniformly favorable, and the Conference of Washington has suggested to the President that a similar general conference be called by him. The President feels, therefore, that it is timely to initiate the suggested World Conference for the Conservation of National Resources, by a formal invitation.

By direction of the President and with the concurrence of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, an invitation is extended to the Government of to send delegates to a conference to be held at The Hague, at such date as may be found convenient, there to meet and consult the like delegates of the other countries, with a view to considering a general plan for an inventory of the natural resources of the world and to devising a uniform scheme for the expression of the results of such inventory to the end that there may be a general understanding and appreciation of the world's supply of the material elements which underlie the development of civilization and the welfare of the peoples of the earth. It would be appropriate also for the Conference to consider the general phases of the correlated problem of checking and,

when possible, repairing the injuries caused by the waste and destruction of natural resources and utilities, and make recommendations in the interest of their conservation, development, and replenishment.

With such a world inventory and such recommendations the various producing countries of the world would be in a better position to cooperate, each for its own good and all for the good of all, towards the safeguarding and betterment of their common means of support. As was said in the preliminary Aide-Memoire of January 6th:

"The people of the whole world are interested in the natural resources of the whole world, benefited by their conservation and injured by their destruction. The people of every country are interested in the supply of food and of material for manufacture in every other country, not only because these are interchangeable through processes of trade, but because a knowledge of the total supply is necessary to the intelligent treatment of each nation's share of the supply."

Nor is this all. A knowledge of the continuance and stability of perennial and renewable resources is no less important to the world than a knowledge of the quantity or the term remaining for the enjoyment of those resources which when consumed are irreplaceable. As to all the great natural sources of national welfare, the peoples of today hold the earth in trust for the peoples to come after them. Reading the lessons of the past aright, it would be for such a conference to look beyond the present to the future.

You will communicate the foregoing to the Government of with the expression of the President's hope that we may be soon informed of its acceptance of the invitation. You will at the same time inform His Excellency that upon informal inquiry a gratifying assurance of the sympathy of the Government of the Netherlands has been received.

I am, sir, Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BACON.

# Statements by Men Prominent in National Affairs Upon the Subject of Conservation

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

"No policy of our national Government is more in keeping with those democratic principles upon which our Republic is founded than the conservation of our natural resources, and none is to have a greater influence upon the future prosperity of our land. Our fertile soils, our inland waters, our mines, and our forests are God given heritages which belong no more to the present generation than to generations that are to come. It is our duty as American citizens to guard these resources as sacred trusts, to preserve them, and to use them wisely and with moderation, that we may as far as possible, provide against the days of want that are surely approaching; and that when those days are at hand they may not come as a crushing retribution, but as a wholesome discipline by which we shall be taught the great lessons of thrift and foresight."

Elihu Root, Ex-Secretary of State, and U. S. Senator from New York.

"The Nation can not perform the functions of the State sovereignties. If it were to undertake to perform those functions it would break down. The machinery would not be able to perform the duty. The pressure is already very heavy upon the national machinery to do its work.

\* \* It is high time that the sovereign States of the Union should begin to perform their duties with reference not only to their own individual interests, but with reference to the common good. \* \* I regard this meeting as marking a new departure, the beginning of an era in which the States of the Union will exercise their reserve sovereign powers upon a higher plane of patriotism and a love of country than has ever existed before."

James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

"When you speak practically of the destruction of a soil it means that you have taken away that part of the plant's food that comes from the atmosphere, and good farming means keeping the supply of that organic matter in the soil through which proper physical conditions may be maintained and moisture retained in dry times."

James Garfield, Secretary of the Interior.

"Why should a great resource, which is owned by the people at large, be used by private interests, by somebody that is looking only to his own profit, and not to the benefit of the people of the country? The people as a whole own these natural resources. They are not divided. But the people as a whole, I say, own them, and it is for them to determine whether those resources shall be used for the benefit of all, or shall be turned over to be used unregulated for the benefit of those who may perchance first get a foothold in any special locality. \* \* In any law that is passed, in any theory of disposition that is adopted, we must look not only to their conservation and use, but we must look to the prevention of their monopolization, \* \* \* in the hands of a few favored interests."

William Jennings Bryan.

"It should be our purpose, not only to preserve the Nation's resources, for future generations by reducing waste to a minimum \* \* \* we should see to it that a few people do not monopolize that which in equity is the property of all the people. The earth belongs to each generation, and it is as criminal to fetter future generations with perpetual franchises, making the multitude servants to a favored faction of the population, as it would be to impair, unnecessarily, the common store.

"Money spent in care for the life and health of the people, in protecting the soil from erosion and from exhaustion, in preventing waste in the use of materials and minerals of limited supply, in the reclamation of deserts and swamps, and in the preservation of forests still remaining

and the planting of denuded tracts—money invested in these and in the development of waterways and in the deepening of harbors is an investment yielding an annual return. If any of these expenditures fails to bring in a return at once the money spent is like a bequest to those who come after us. And as the parent lives for his child as well as for himself, so the good citizen provides for the future as well as for the present. This gathering will be remembered by future generations because they as well as ourselves will be the recipients of the benefits which will flow from this conference. We have all been strengthened by communion together, our vision has been enlarged and the enthusiasm here aroused will permeate every State and every community."

# President Taft.

"The conservation of natural resources is a subject to which the present Administration has given especial attention. The necessity for a comprehensive and systematic improvement of our waterways, the preservation of our soil and of our forests, the securing from private appropriation the power in navigable streams, the retention of the undisposed coal lands of the Government from alienation, all will properly claim from my Administration earnest attention and appropriate legislation.

"Without the resources which make labor productive, American enterprise, industry, energy, and skill would not in the past have been able to make headway against hard conditions. Our children and their children will not be able to make headway if we leave them an impoverished country. Our land, our forests, our waters, and our minerals are the sources from which come directly or indirectly the livelihood of all of us. The conservation of our natural resources is the question of fundamental importance to the United States."

# Andrew Carnegie.

"We are nationally in the position of a large family receiving a rich patrimony from thrifty parents deceased intestate. \* \* \* Now, the first duty of such a family is to take stock of its patrimony; the next to manage the assets in such a manner that none shall be wasted, that all be put to the greatest good of the living and their descendants." *James J. Hill.* 

"'Of all the sinful wastes of man's inheritance on earth,' said the late Professor Shaler, 'and all are in this regard sinners, the very worst are the people of America.' This is not a popular phrase, but a scientific judgment. It is borne out by facts. In the movement of modern times, which has made the world commercially a small place and has produced a solidarity of the race such as never before existed, we have come to a point where we must to a certain extent regard the natural resources of this planet as a common asset, compare them with demands now made and likely to be made upon them, and study their judicious use.

"Not only the economic but the political future is involved. No people ever felt the want of work or the pinch of poverty for a long time without reaching out violent hands against their political institutions, believing that they might find in a change some relief from their distress.

\* \* Every nation finds its hour of peril when there is no longer free access to the land, or when the land will no longer support the people."

John Mitchell.

"In our mad rush for spoils and profits we not only waste and destroy those material resources with which God has so bountifully endowed us, but we press forward in the race, sacrificing, unnecessarily, the lives and comfort of our fellow beings. It seems to me that the time has come when we should stop for a moment and think—not alone of these inanimate things that make for comfort and prosperity, but also of the men, and the women, and the children, whose toil and deprivation have made and will continue to make our country and our people the most progressive and most intelligent of all the nations and of all the peoples of the earth."

Governor Gooding, of Idaho.

"We have built here a great nation, without a thought of tomorrow. We will grow still greater, even if we follow the same old methods that we followed in the past. But we cannot reach our full share of greatness as a nation unless, before it is too late, we throw safeguards around these resources that have made us the mightiest nation on the earth, so that they can be preserved and protected, that they may be developed to the greatest extent for the benefit of this and future generations."

Governor Cutler, of Utah.

"The great, broad principle underlying the subject of conservation is whether or not each succeeding generation can be sustained on the land without impoverishing it in any respect. Stated as a question it is, 'Will each generation have the land as rich as the preceding one?' It seems a simple question, and yet the safety and the lives of our children and our children's children will depend upon the answer. The forests, the streams, the soil, the minerals, and all the other natural elements of wealth should remain as nearly as possible undiminished as the centuries pass. All of this is in the hands of the people, with the possible reservation of the mineral wealth."

Governor Mead, of Washington.

"Our people are ready and willing to contribute from their revenues, from their means, to the conservation of all these interests. With that disposition, with an exalted patriotism among the people in favor of the perpetuation of these God given resources, I, for one, have no fear for the future of this great Republic and of its people."

Dr. John B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan.

"I think we may say that in the whole history of our country, so far as I can recall, there has never been an assemblage, since the one that gathered to frame the Constitution of the United States where such lofty interests were apparently considered with such a lofty patriotic spirit as seems to be manifested here today. I am sure that this will

stand on record as a great historic event, and that you, and your children, will all be proud that you have been able to participate in it.

Dr. Charles Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin.

"Even the most sanguine calculations cannot hold out the hope that the available high grade ores of iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver, at the present rate of exploitation, will last for centuries into the future. And what are one or two centuries compared with the expected future of the life of the Nation?"

Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia.

"Just as sure as the sun shines and the sum of two and two is four unless this insane riot of destruction and waste of our fuel resources which has characterized the past century shall be speedily ended, our industrial power and supremacy will, after a meteor-like existence, revert before the close of the present century to those nations that conserve and prize at their proper value their priceless treasures of carbon."

J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War.

"This seems to have been accepted as the most beneficient movement for the general welfare that has ever been inaugurated.

John Hays Hammond.

"The ever increasing rapidity of exploitation consequent upon the exigencies of modern engineering and economic practice inevitably leads to an alarming diminution of the lives—if I may use that term—of our mineral deposits. The culmination of our mining industry is to be reckoned in decades, and its declension (if not practically its economic exhaustion) in generations, not in centuries."

James S. Whipple, State Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner of New York.

"The most imperative thing that we have to do in America today is to save the forests of the country."

William S. Harvey, President Board of Trustees of Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

"If we want to prolong American prosperity and maintain the high level of American wages, our wage being double that of the other nations of the earth, we must protect our facilities and enlarge our ability to produce and manufacture the things that we manufacture at the lowest cost. \* \* \* If we had no advantage in the marketing of our goods, either in excellence or quantity, or cheapness of production, it simply would mean that American labor would be reduced to the labor of all other nations of the world, and if we want to maintain this high level we must protect the facilities that will enable us to produce our goods at the very lowest possible cost."

## WHERE NATIONAL RESERVATIONS ARE.

One Hundred and Forty-eight Forests, the National Monuments within them, and the National Game Preserves-Showing what the Government has Done.

The most complete statistics available regarding the amount and location of national reservations which have been made by the United States government is the following table issued March 10, 1909, by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. It brings data down to February 28, 1909, and shows a total forest reservation of 189,828,156 acres as follows:

LOCATION AND AREA OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA, AND PORTO RICO, AND DATES WHEN LATEST PROCLAMATIONS BECAME EFFECTIVE.

	Headquarters of	Proclam		
Forest.	supervisor.	effecti	ve.	Area.
	ARIZONA.			Acres.
Apache	Springerville	July 1		1,302,711
Chiricahua a		July 2		287,520
Coconino		July 2		3,689,982
Crook	Benson	July 2 July 1		966,368
Dixie b	St George Hitch	July 1 Feb. 10		788,624 626,800
Garces	Nogales	July 2		644,395
Kaibab		July 2		1,080,000
Prescott	Prescott	Feb. 1		1,541,762
Sitgreaves	Snowflake	July 1	, 1908	749,084
Tonto	Roosevelt	Feb. 10	, 1909	2,110,354
m . 1				
Total	ARKANSAS.	• • • • • • •	• • • • •	13,787,600
Arkansas	Mena	Feb. 27	1000	1,663,300
Ozark		Feb. 25	. 1000	1,526,481
OZUM TITTOTT		2 001 23	, 1909	
Total				3,189,781
	CALIFORNIA.	т 1	. 0	
Angeles	Los Angeles	July 1		1,350,900
California	San Diago	Feb. 25 Jan. 26		1,114,904
Crater c		July 1		58,614
Inyo d	Rishon.	July 2		1,458,444
Klamath	Yreka	Feb. 13		2,094,467
Lassen		July 2		1,200,208
Modoc	Alturas	Feb. 25		1,471,817
Mono e	Gardnerville, Nev	July 2		658,106
Monterey	Salinas	July 2		514,477
Plumas	Quincy	July 2		1,354,158
San Luis Santa Barbara	San Luis Obispo	July 1 July 1		355,990
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	July 1		2,027,180
Sequoia Shasta	Siegon	July 2 July 2		3,051,782 1,187,040
Sierra	Northfork	Tuly 2	, 1908	1,935,680
Siskiyou f	Grants Pass, Oreg	July 2 July 1		37,814
Stansilaus	Sonora	July 2		1,117,625
t-1 of Chimin-hum in			10 .66	1,11,,023

a Total of Chiricahua in Arizona and New Mexico equals 466,497 acres. b Total of Dixie in Arizona and Utah equals 1,102,665 acres. c Total of Crater in California and Oregon equals 1,119,834 acres. d Total of Inyo in California and Nevada equals 1,521,017 acres. c Total of Mono in California and Nevada equals 659,546 acres. f Total of Siskiyou in California and Oregon equals 1,302,393 acres.

Forest	Headquarters of	Proclam		
	supervisor.	effecti	ve.	Area.
				Acres.
Tahoe g	Nevada City Weaverville	July 2,	1908	1,595,982
Trinity	Weaverville	July 2	1908	1,753,033
m-4-1				26 = 92 + 92
Total	COLORADO.	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	20,503,409
Amanaha	COLORADO. Sulphur Springs. Collbran Saguache. Gunnison. Encampment, Wyo. Glenwood Springs. Moab, Utah La Veta Leadville. Fort Collins. Mancos Denver Monte Vista. Steamboat Springs. Westcliffe Durango Delta Meeker	Tuly v	T008	796,815
Rattlement	Collbran	July 1. July 1. July 1. July 1.	1908 1908 1908 1908	752.720
Cochetona	. Saguache	Tuly T	тоо8	753,720 932,890
Gunnison	Gunnison	Tuly T	1008	045.350
Hayden h	Encampment, Wyo	July 1	1008	945,3 <b>5</b> 0 84,000
Holy Cross	Glenwood Springs	July 1	. 1000	1,251,200
La Salle i	. Moab. Utah	July 2	1908	29,502
Las Animas i	.La Véta	Mar. 1	1907	196,140
Leadville	Leadville	July 1	1907	1,184,730
Medicine Bow	Fort Collins	July 1	1908	650.780
Montezuma	.Mancos	July 1,	TOO S	1,175,811
Pike	Denver	July 1	1908 1908 1908	1,457,524
Rio Grande	Monte Vista	July 1	1908	1,262,158
Routt	Steamboat Springs	July 1	1908	1,049,686
San Isabel	Westcliffe	July 2 July 1	1908	560,848
San Juan	D-14-	July I	1908	1,460,880
Uncompangre	Maalaa	July 1	1908	921,243 970,880
wnite River	Meeker	May 21	1904	970,880
Total				15 602 157
	TIT ORTE A			-3,093,-37
Choctawhatchee	FLORIDA.	Nov. 27	8001	467,606
Ocala		Nov. 24	1908	207,285
Total	IDAHO.		• • • • •	674,891
	IDAHO.	<b>.</b> .		
Beaverhead a	Dillon, Mont	July 1	, 1908	304,140
Boise	Boise	July 1	1908	1,147,360 276,640
Cacne b	Logan, Utan	July 1	1908	270,040
Ch-11:a	Challia	Jan. 15 July 1	, 1907	733,000 1,161,040
Classystes	Kooskie	July I	1908	2,687,860
Coeur d'Alene	Wallace	July 1 July 1	1908	1,543,844
Idaho	Meadows	Tuly r	, 1908	1,293,280
Kaniksu d	Newport Wash	July 1	TOOR	544,220
Lemhi	. Mackay	July 1	1908 1908 1908 1908	955,408
Minidoka e	.Oakley	July 1 July 2	1908	619,204
Nezperce	Grangeville	July 1	1908	1,946,340
Payette	Emmett	July 1	1908	844,240
Pend d'Oreille	Sandpoint	July 1	1908	913,364 288,148
Pocatello f	Pocatello	July 1	000	288,148
Salmon	Salmon City	July 1	1908	1,762,472
Sawtooth	Hailey	July 1	1908	1,211,920
Targhee g	St. Anthony	July 1	1908	1,101,720
vv eiser	Dillon, Mont Boise Logan, Utah Idaho Falls Challis Kooskia Wallace Meadows Newport, Wash Mackay Oakley Grangeville Emmett Sandpoint Pocatello Salmon City Hailey St. Anthony Weiser	July 1	, 1908	764,829
Total				20,000,020
	TANGAG			20,099,029
Kansas	Garden City	May 15	. тоо8	302,387
			, .,	302,307
Total				302,387
	MICHIGAN.			
Marquette		Feb. 10	, 1909	30,603
Michigan	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Feb. 11	, 1909	132,770
m				
Total		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	163,373
g Total of Tahoe in Cali	tornia and Nevada equa	als 1,653,6	57 acr	es.
n lotal of Hayden in Co	lorado and wyoming e	equals 452	,,911 а	cres.
Total of La Salle III Co	Colorado and Otan equal	5 474,130	acres.	
g Total of Daysumband in	Tdoba and Mantana	exico equ	lais 19	b,620 acres.
h Total of Cashe in La	laha and Titah aguala	equais 1,	810,820	acres.
c Total of Caribon in	Idaho and Wyoming	233,040	40.740	acres
d Total of Kaniksu in Lo	laho and Washington	equals of	740	cres.
e Total of Minidoka in	Idaho and Utah equal	5 736.407	acres	
f Total of Pocatello in	Idaho and Utah equal	s 298,868	acres.	
Total  g Total of Tahoe in Cali  h Total of Hayden in Co  i Total of La Salle in Co  j Total of Las Animas in  a Total of Beaverhead in  b Total of Cache in Ic  c Total of Caribou in  d Total of Kaniksu in Ic  e Total of Minidoka in  f Total of Pocatello in  g Total of Targhee in Id	aho and Wyoming equa	als 1,479.	320 acr	es.

	Headquarters of	Proclamation	
Forest.	sûpervisor.	effective.	Area. Acres.
子签约"牛/等"周标。	MINNESOTA.		110,00.
Minnesota h	Cass Lake	May 23, 1908	294,752
Superior	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Feb. 13, 1909	909,734
Total	MONTANA.		1,204,486
Absaroka	Livingston	July 1, 1908	980,440
Beartooth	Red Lodge	July 1, 1908	
Beaverhead i	Dillon	July 1, 1908	1,506,680
Bitterroot	Missoula	July 1, 1908 July 1, 1908	3 1,180,900
Blackfeet	Kalispell	July 1, 1908	
Cabinet	Thompson Falls	July 1, 1908	
Custer	Ashland	July 2, 1908 July 1, 1908	
Deerlodge		July 1, 1908	
Calletin	Bozeman	July 1, 1908	
Helene	Helena	July 1, 1908 July 1, 1908	
Tefferson	Great Falls	July 2, 1908	
Kootenai	Libby	July 1, 1908	
Lewis and Clark	Chouteau	July 1, 1908 July 1, 1908	
Lolo	Chouteau	Nov. 6, 1906	
Madison	Sheridan	July 1, 1908	1,102,860
Missoula	. Missoula	July 1, 1908 July 1, 1908	
Sioux j	Sheridan	Feb. 15, 1909	
Total	NEBRASKA.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20,389,696
Nebraska	Halsey	July 2, 1908	556,072
	•		
	NEVADA.		556,072
Humboldt	.ElkoBishop, Cal	Jan. 20, 1909	
Inyo k	Bishop, Cal	July 2, 1908	62,573
Moapa	Las Vegas	July 2, 1908 Jan. 21, 1908 July 2, 1908 Feb. 10, 1909	
Mono l	Gardnerville	July 2, 1908	
Nevada	Nevada City, Cal	Feb. 10, 1909	1,222,312
Tanoe m	Austin	July 2, 1908 Feb. 20, 1909	
Toryabe	Austin	Feb. 20, 1909	1,070,714
Total			4,572,108
A1	NEW MEXICO.	T10	
Carson	.Alamogordo	July 2, 1908	
Chiriaghan #	Santa Fe Douglas, Ariz	July 1, 1908 July 2, 1908	
Datil a	Magdalena	Feb. 23, 1909	2,869,888
Gila	Magdalena Silver City Santa Fe La Veta, Colo	Feb. 15, 1909	
Temez	Santa Fe	July 1, 1908	
Las Animas b	La Veta. Colo	Mar. 1, 1907	
Lincoln	Capinian	July 2, 1908	
Manzano	Albuquerque Santa Fe	Apr. 16, 1908	
Pecos	. Santa Fe	Jan. 28, 1909	622,322
Total			9,693,413
Dakota	NORTH DAKOTA. Camp Crook, S. Dak	Nov 24 1008	13,940
	OKLAHOMA.		13,940
Wichita	.Cache	May 29, 1906	60,800
Total			60,800
Cascade	OREGON.	July 1, 1908	1,767,370

h Minnesota National Forest created by act of Congress.

1 Total of Beaverhead in Idaho and Montana equals 1,810,820 acres.

2 Total of Sioux in Montana and South Dakota equals 249,653 acres.

2 Total of Inyo in California and Nevada equals 1,521,017 acres.

3 Total of Mono in California and Nevada equals 1,521,017 acres.

3 Total of Tahoe in California and Nevada equals 1,653,657 acres.

3 Total of Chiricahua in Arizona and New Mexico equals 466,497 acres.

4 Datil includes 578,445 acres formerly known as Magdalena National Forest.

5 Total of Las Animas in Colorado and New Mexico equals 196,620 acres.

Crater a				
	Medford	July July	1, 1908	1,061,220
Deschutes	Prineville	Tulv	14, 1908	1,504,207
Descriutes	Lalravian	July	14, 1908	1,260,320
Fremont	Medford Prineville Lakeview John Day Portland Grants Pass Eugene Heppner Roseburg Wallowa Walla Walla, Wash	july	14, 1900	
Malheur	John Day	July July July	1, 1908	1,167,400
Oregon	Portland	Tulv	1, 1908	1,787,280
C'-l-i k	Canata Bass	July July July July July	1, 1908	
Siskiyou b	Grants Fass	July	1, 1900	1,264,579
Siuslaw	Eugene	July	1, 1908	821,794
IImatilla .	Hennner	Tulv	1, 1908	540,496
Ulliatilia	Danhann	Tailer	7, 7000	
Umpqua	Roseburg	July	1, 1908	1,567,500
Wallowa	Wallowa	July	2, 1908	1,750,240
Wonahaa	Walla Walla Wash	Mar.	1, 1907	494,942
VV Chana e	Walla Walla, Wash	T1	1, 1907	
Whitman	Sumpter	July	1, 1908	1,234,020
				16,221,368
10tal				10,221,300
	SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Black Hills	Deadwood Camp Crook	Feb.	15, 1909 15, 1909	1,190,040
Siour d	Comp Crook	Reb	TE T000	104,400
Sioux a	Camp Crook	T. CD.	15, 1909	104,400
Total				1,294,440
				-1-24144
	UTAH.			
Achler a	Vernal	July	1, 1908	947,490
Carla	UTAH.  Vernal Logan St George Beaver Salina Moab Ephraim Oakley, Idaho Payson Pocatello, Idaho Escalante Panguitch Provo. Salt Lake City	Tail	1, 1900	947,490
Cache f	Logan	July	1, 1908	257,200
Dixie a	St George	Feb.	10, 1909	475,865 578,459
Fillmore	Renwer	July	1, 1908	F78 4F0
Tillinoie	Deaver	jury	1, 1900	3/0,439
Fishlake	Salina	July	2, 1908	537,233 444,628 786,080
La Salle h	Moah	July	2, 1908	111.628
Manti	Enhanim	X no	05 7005	26.090
Manti	Epiiraiiii	Apr.	25, 1907	700,000
Minidoka i	Oakley, Idaho	July	2, 1908	117,203
Nebo	Parreon	July	1, 1908	343,920
Ticho	Tayson Till	Tuly	1, 1900	
Pocatello 1	Pocatello, Idano	July	1, 1908	10,720
Powell	Escalante	July	2, 1908	726,159
Sorrion	Panguitah	Tan	T7 T006	710,920
Seviel	Tanguicu	Jan. July	17, 1906	
Uinta	Provo	July	1, 1908	1,250,610
Wasatch	Salt Lake City	July	2, 1908	249,840
Trabaton Trittin		55	-, -,	-427-4-
Total				7,436,327
	WASHINGTON.			
Chelan	Chelan	July	1, 1908	2,492,500
Columbia	Portland Oreg	July	1, 1908	041 440
Columbia		2 2 423		94-,440
Colville	Republic	Mar.	1, 1907	809,520
Colville Kaniksu k	Republic Newport	Mar. Tulv	1, 1907	941,440 869,520 406,520
Colville Kaniksu k	Republic Newport	Mar. July	1, 1908	406,520
Colville Kaniksu k Olympic	Republic Newport Hoodsport	Mar. July Mar.	1, 1908	406,520
Colville	RepublicNewportHoodsportOrting	Mar. July Mar. July	1, 1908	406,520
Colville Kaniksu k Olympic Rainier Snogualmie	Republic NewportHoodsport Orting Seattle	Mar. July Mar. July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908	406,520 1,594,560 1,641,28 <b>0</b>
Colville Kaniksu k Olympic Rainier Snoqualmie Wachington	Republic Newport Hoodsport Orting Seattle Ballingham	Mar. July Mar. July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908	406,520 1,594,560 1,641,28 <b>0</b> 961,120
Colville Kaniksu k Olympic Rainier Snoqualmie Washington	Republic. Newport. Hoodsport. Orting. Seattle Bellingham	Mar. July Mar. July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	406,520 1,594,560 1,641,28 <b>0</b> 961,120 1,419,040
Colville Kaniksu k Olympic Rainier Snoqualmie Washington Wenaha	Republic Newport Hoodsport Ortin Seattle Bellingham Walla Walla	Mar. July Mar. July July July Mar.	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	406,520 1,594,560 1,641,28 <b>0</b> 961,120 1,419,040
Colville Kaniksu k Olympic Rainier Snoqualmie Washington Wenaha Wenatchee	. Republic Newport Hoodsport Orting Scattle Bellingham Walla Walla . Leavenworth	Mar. July Mar. July July July Mar. Tuly	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907	406,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400
Colville Kaniksu k Olympic Rainier Snoqualmie Washington Wenaha Wenatchee	Republic Newport Hoodsport Orting Seattle Bellingham Walla Walla Leavenworth	Mar. July Mar. July July Mar. July Mar. July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	406,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400
	WASHINGTON. Chelan Portland, Oreg. Republic Newport Hoodsport Ortin Seattle Bellingham Walla Walla Leavenworth		1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908	406,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120
			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908	406,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908	406,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	406,520 1,594,520 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908	406,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908	405,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908	405,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908	405,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	405,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	405,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 15, 1907 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,51,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,51,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,51,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932
Total			1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,590 1,551,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance	Vernal, Utah Big Horn Pinedale Idaho Falls, Idaho Saratoga Cody Sundance	July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224
Ashley Bighorn Bonneville Caribou l Cheyenne Hayden m Shoshone Sundance		July July July July July July July July	1, 1908 2, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1907 1, 1908 1, 1908 2, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908 1, 1908	400,520 1,594,560 1,641,280 961,120 1,419,040 318,400 1,421,120 12,065,500 4,596 1,151,680 1,627,840 7,740 617,932 370,911 1,689,680 183,224

Teton       Jackson       July       1, 1908         Wyoming       Afton       July       1, 1908	1,991,200 976,320
Total	8,988,723
Total of 145 National Forests in the United States 16	63,000,580
ALASKA,	
Chugach         Ketchikan         Feb. 23, 1909           Tongass         Ketchikan         Feb. 16, 1909	11,280,640 15,480,986
Total	26,761,626
PORTO RICO.	
Luquillo Jan. 17, 1903	65,950
Total	65,950
Grand total of 148 National Forests	89,828,156

## NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

The following National Monuments situated within National Forests have been created under act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), for the preservation of objects of historic or scientific interest:

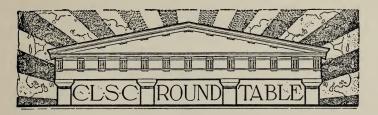
Cinder Cone. L. L. Cinder Cone	la	. California . New Mexico . New Mexico . South Dakota . California . California . Arizona	Jan. 11, Feb. 7, May 6, Jan. 16,	1907 1907 1908 1908 1907 1908	Area. 5,120 160 806,400 1,280 1,280 2,080 640
	Grande.	Colorado	. Dec. 7,	1908	300
Total area	of National Monu	ments within Natio	nal Forests		817,260

# NATIONAL GAME PRESERVES.

The following National Game Preserves situated within National Forests have been designated for the protection of wild animals under special acts of Congress:

Name.	National	Forest.	State.	Act app	roved.	е	ffec	nation tive.	Acres
Grand Canyon.	Coconino and	Kaibab.	Arizona	June 20,	1906	June	23.	1908	2,019,00
				(24 Stat	607)				
Wichita	. Wichita	(	Oklahoma.	Jan. 24,	1905	June	2,	1905	57,12
Wichita				(33 Stat.,	614).				





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## THE NEW FOUR YEARS' CYCLE.

Lamentations that the four years' course is nearly over are always in the air at this time of year. There is no experience quite like that of the first four years' course in the C. L. S. C. It is somewhat akin to a first trip to Europe. and yet the second trip abroad has a charm of its own. certain bewilderment which characterized the first plunge into the Old World is gone, and the traveler has a sense of leisurely enjoyment and a critical appreciation of things which on the previous journey had rather overwhelmed him. So it comes to pass that he has a pleasant sense of being somewhat at home with his foreign kin, and he begins to discover new and deeper relationships which he had missed before. Much the same may be true of you as a C. L. S. C. student of the new four years just ahead. Your experience as an undergraduate has given you an entirely new outlook. As you enter upon the new cycle you will be conscious of a measure of confidence in yourself and a background of knowledge which will make you eager to live in a still larger world. The new four years will be different from the old, recast in new lines, for even a Classical Year is so rich in posibilities that a new approach to it is



Banner of the C. L. S. C. Class of 1909—"The Dante Class."

always feasible. During this next term of study you will go deeper into some things while exploring new and wider fields and will come to appreciate how the first four years were but the preparatory stage of a possible life career as a Chautauqua student.



# 1909'S BANNER AND CLASS POEM

Members of the Dante Class are to be congratulated upon their banner, which is a beautiful work of art. Its design has been the subject of many earnest discussions by the members of the Class at Chautauqua and those who are able to march behind their standard on Recognition Day this year or in years to come will be grateful to their classmates who have planned so well. The banner committee have fully lived up to their responsibilities. Mrs. T. R. Hill, the chairman, has devoted herself with enthusiasm to the supervision of the work, and her earnestness is typical of the spirit of the class. Her description of the banner will give to those who can not hope to see it some idea of its artistic qualities:

The dimensions of the banner of the Class of 1909 are thirty-four by fifty-four inches. The face and back of the banner are of ivory-white silk rep. The general color effect of the decorations is green, which, being on the white background, suggests the "class colors,"—green and white. The galloon that outlines the panels and edges the banner is of green silk of basket weave texture, ornamented with a braided design in cream colored cord. The side edges are finished by green guide cords with tasseled ends, and the fringe at the bottom is a heavy five-inch twist silk fringe green in color. The ribbon effect bearing the class motto is of satin hand applique, neutral in color, but contrasting sufficiently with its background to be visible from a distance. All the letters are of pale old gold satin hand applique edged with small cord of the same color. The grape vine, with its fruit and tendrils, symbolic of the class ideals, is hand embroidered in soft harmonious tones of green, violet, and brown silks. The back of the banner is paneled with one line of silk galloon, of the same design as that on the face, and the Chautauqua emblem in old gold satin is appliqued in the center. The pole and cross-bar of mahogany finish, the Florentine lily pole ornament, the chain and the cross-bar ends are of dull-finished brass, pale in color tone and especially designed to harmonize with the banner. The banner design was made by Mr. B. B. Hagadorn of the New York "Wanamaker Store," who also personally selected all the materials and superintended the details of manufacture.

The Committee on the 1909 Class poem have decided on two of the sonnets forming Longfellow's introduction to the Divine Comedy. Those which have been selected are the second introductory sonnet to the Paradiso and the opening sonnet introducing the Inferno. The first beginning "O star of Morning and of liberty" expresses admirably the social effect of Dante's work upon Italy and incidentally upon the world. The second, "Oft have I seen at some cathedral door" describes the additional effect upon the individual. The closing lines of this sonnet are especially fine. They will be found in any collection of Longfellow's poems and will be printed in the Recognition Day Service.

Members of the Class who are planning to be present at Chautauqua will welcome the announcement that President Faunce of Brown University is to give the Recognition Day address



#### CIRCLES PLEASE NOTE

It is hoped that every circle will discuss and vote upon the question concerning Dutch masterpieces given in the suggested program for May 20-27 (see April Chautau-Quan page 301.) Each circle will please request its secretary to send a report of the decision to the Round Table Editor, Chautauqua, New York.



# '89's VICENNIAL.

Among the well established anniversaries celebrated by Chautauqua classes from year to year are the vicennials. A strong sense of comradeship is developed among members who come to Chautauqua twenty years after graduation, some of them for the first time; and the enthusiasm of these gatherings shows how the college spirit is fostered by the four years of the C. L. S. C. This summer "The Argonauts" of the Class of '89 will recall the days when they set forth on their famous voyage. They are hoping to

meet many of their old comrades. The following letter has been sent out widely to members of the class, but after the changes of the years connection with many has been lost so that the aid of members in reporting addresses of classmates will be appreciated:

## Dear Classmates:

On the tenth anniversary of the '89 Class interesting services were held in the class rooms in Alumni Hall with a prepared program which included a history of the class in the organized circles in Japan and South Africa. At this celebration the class purchased and had framed a handsome frieze of Sargent's Prophets as a gift for the Hall of the Christ. This picture will be hung in that Hall for the first time in 1909.

When the new Hall of Philosophy was built, through the large generosity of Mrs. Jennie R. Hawes, the class was enabled to pay \$300 for one of the columns or pillars. Later through the gift of \$250 from Mrs. Charles Douglas of New York City, the class contributed one of the Athenian Lamps for the Watch Fires. These lamps are lighted when the Hall of Philosophy is used at night for C. L. S. C. exercises.

For the twentieth anniversary it is proposed to put into the floor of the Hall of Philosophy one of the Mosaic Tablets for which space was left when the Hall was built. These tablets have the name of the class and the emblem and cost \$100 each. It was the sense of the officers and members present at Chautauqua in 1908 that steps should be taken to revive in every member of the '89 Class a renewed loyalty to Chautauqua and the far reaching influence of the Reading Circles of the C. L. S. C.

This letter is sent you to further this end and you are earnestly urged to do one or all of two following things:

Come to Chautauqua for Recognition Day in 1909.

Send some contribution, however small, for the tablet.

Or at least send a greeting to the class for the meetings in 1909.

A printed program of the twentieth anniversary exercises will be prepared and sent to you early in the summer. If you know of any member you can reach, will you kindly send a letter to the same and report the name to the secretary. Address all communications to the secretary and treasurer,

MISS E. LOUISE SAVAGE, 27 Rowley St., Rochester, N. Y.



# HOW THE COURSE IMPRESSES SOME 1909'S.

FROM MISSOURI: "I have read alone, and yet not alone for I am sure I have read fully half of the four years' reading aloud to my mother and sister, and then we would discuss the subject afterwards. My method of study has varied somewhat. The first year I did the reading as outlined in the magazine, and at the end of the year reviewed the books and did the written work. The second year owing to sickness in the family I found I could not do the

reading as outlined and I have taken it up whenever it was most convenient. This year I have read the books one at a time, then re-read them, answering the review questions and doing the written work before beginning another one, and I believe I have got more out of the books in this way. I shall always be an enthusiastic Chautauquan. The reading has so widened my horizon making life more wonderful and beautiful. I never before so fully realized 'the joy of living,' and I am sure that I owe much to Chautauqua for this changed outlook on life."

From California: "I gained a great deal in the English year in the study of Shakespeare. I was then a member of a fine circle, and Shakespeare was explained in a way that was both instructive and entertaining. I had never thought it so before but I have since

added his complete works to my stock of books."

From New York: "It is a great pleasure to send you a brief report of my four years' work. I am a genuine lone reader, and words fail to express what Chautauqua has been to me..... Each month the arrival of The Chautauquan is like that of a friend. Everything has to stop while I look it through. I always think of the Classical year as a little the best, but all have been so interesting.

I am planning to be at Chautauqua this summer and am anticipating my graduation as the event of my life."

FROM CALIFORNIA: "I think I have received more benefit from 'A History of Greek Art' because in my college course I was obliged to substitute for it on account of conflicting studies. Have especially enjoyed the articles on art throughout the four years. Last May our Circle visited the art exhibit at Carnegie Library where we had an opportunity to see many of the pictures referred to in THE CHAU-TAUQUAN. Outside of the required course I have read Browning's Works, 'The Marble Faun,' 'Prescott's Conquest of Peru,' 'Sir Roger de Coverley Papers,' 'Main Traveled Roads,' 'Silas Marner,' 'The Making of an American,' 'The Man Without a Country,' and many others.'



# THE C. L. S. C. AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Chautauqua readers everywhere find the public library a strong ally in their work. The editor recalls with pleasure an evening with a circle in Cleveland where all gathered about a big table in a cozy room in the library building and were supplied with reference books bearing upon the work assigned. Many other circles have a like privilege. Those who do not meet in a library and so have access to reference books can draw books which circulate and bring them to the circle meeting. It is a good thing to get acquainted even with the exterior of a book, and be able to know where to turn when we want to enlarge our experience still further. For this reason members are urged to surround themselves with literature bearing upon the course even though it may be unwise and perhaps humanly impossible to attempt to read all the books suggested. Nevertheless the privilege of "browsing" through a library is one to be coveted greatly, and it is well to develop the habit.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH THE LIBRARY.

Every Chautauquan may be of service to the librarian. First. see that your librarian has early in the year the list of books bearing on the new year's work, sent out in the spring by the C. L. S. C. office. Such a list is given below. It was mailed some weeks ago to all circles and to such individual readers as applied for it. Most librarians are very glad to give Chautauqua readers all possbile aid by purchasing books. Moreover the library is permanently enriched by books of this character. Librarians study the needs of the community, and Chautauguans by creating a demand for certain books, add to the resources of the general reading public. Second, it is possible to help the librarian in educating the public to read the best books, for this is one of the chief functions of a public library. Let the circle suggest to the librarian that, if not permanently, at least through September and October, a "Chautaugua Shelf" be installed in the library in a place where it will attract attention. In one section of the shelf display the four required books and the September and October CHAUTAUQUANS, with circulars of the C. L. S. C. and in the other section books in the library bearing upon the course for the coming year. Such a display would invariably attract attention. At the same time a committee from the circle could see that frequent references to the Chautaugua shelf were made in the daily papers. It would be well to emphasize the value of the course to individual readers whether members of a circle or not, showing the simplicity of the plan, and at the same time the wealth of interesting books with which the reader would enjoy becoming acquainted. Such a plan would do much to introduce the C. L. S. C. course into many homes.



#### C. L. S. C. SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS FOR 1909-10.

In the following list a number of additions will be found under the first group, which were not given in the preliminary circular. Any book not marked "net" sent postpaid for price named. On "net" books add 8 per cent. to price given. Send to Chautauqua Press, Chautauqua, New York.

(a) Woman in the Progress of Civilization:

(a) Woman in the Progress of Civilization:

A History of Matrimonial Institutions, George Elliot Howard

3 vols., \$10.00. Origin of Civilization, Sir John Lubbock—\$5.00.

The Primitive Family, C. Starcke—\$1.75. Human Marriage, E.

Westermarck—\$4.50 net. The Ascent of Man, Henry Drummond—\$1.00. The Evolution of Marriage and of the Family, Charles Letourneau (Contemp. Science Series)—\$1.50. Woman's Share in Primitive Culture, O. T. Mason—\$1.75. The Family, Helen Bosan-quet—\$2.75 net. On Liberty: The Subjection of Women, John Stuart Mill—\$2.00. The Rights of Women, M. Ostrogorski—\$1.00. The Greek View of Life, G. Lowes Dickinson—\$1.00. Social Life

at Rome, W. Warde Fowler—\$2.00. Sex and Society, W. I. Thomas—\$1.50. Woman Through the Ages, Emil Reich—\$6.50. The Women of the Nations, by various writers—\$12.00 net. Ancient Society, Lewis H. Morgan—\$4.00, a cheaper edition \$1.50. Primitive Civilizations; or, Outlines of the History of Ownership in Archaic Communities, Miss E. J. Simcox,—2 vols., \$10.00. Kinship Organizations and Group Marriage in Australia, Northcote W. Thomas—\$1.50. The Golden Bough, J. G. Frazer—5 vols. Slavery as an Industrial System, Dr. H. J. Nieboer—\$3.00. Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion, Jane Ellen Harrison—\$3.00.

(b) Ancient Egypt:

A History of Egypt, Breasted—\$5.00 net. Ancient Egyptians, J. H. Breasted—\$1.25 net. Empire of Ptolemies, J. P. Mahaffy—\$3.50 net. History of Egypt under Roman Rule, Milne—\$2.25. Life in Ancient Egypt, Erman, trans. by H. M. Tirard—\$6.00 net. Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, Wilkinson—3 vols., \$8.00, 2 vols., \$3.00. A Handbook of Egyptian Religion, Erman, trans, by A. S. Griffith—\$3.00 net. The Religion of the Ancient Egyptians, Steindorff—\$1.50 net. The Book of the Dead, Budge—3 vols., \$15.00. Egyptian Literature, in "Warner Library of the World's Best Literature," Griffith—subscription. Egyptian Tales, Petrie (After Griffith and Maspero)—2 vols., \$3.00. Ancient Records of Egypt, J. H. Breasted, 5 vols. Translation of all historical documents from the earliest times to the Persians—\$15.00 net. Egypt Through the Stereoscope—a Journey through the Land of the Pharaohs, J. H. Breasted—\$1.60. History of Ancient Art, I, Egypt, Perrot and Chipiez—2 vols., \$15.00. Egyptian Archaeology, Maspero—\$2.25. The Monuments of Sudanese Nubia, Breasted—paper 50c net. Ten Years Digging in Egypt, Petrie—\$1.50. Recent Research in Bible Lands, Steindorff (ed. by Hilprecht)—\$2.00. Authority and Archaeology, Griffith (ed. by Hogarth)—\$5.00.

(c) Medieval and Modern Egypt:

History of Egypt in the Middle Ages, Stanley Lane-Poole—Vol. VI, \$2.25. Modern Egypt, Earl of Cromer—\$6.00 net. An Account of the Manners and Customs of Modern Egyptians, Lane—35c. Cairo Fifty Years Ago, Lane—\$2.40. Medieval Towns: The Story of Cairo, Stanley Lane-Poole—\$2.00. My Winter on the Nile, C. D. Warner—\$2.00. A Thousand Miles up the Nile, Amelia B. Edwards—\$2.00 and \$4.00. Lepsius' Letters from Egypt, Ethiopia and Sinai, translated by B. Horner—\$1.50 net. The Thousand and One Nights, commonly called The Arabian Nights Entertainment, Lane—\$1.50. Hypatia, Charles Kingsley—\$1.25, \$1.50. The Songs of an Egyptian Peasant, Schaefer, translated by Frances H. Breasted—\$1.00 net.

(d) History of Architecture:

A History of Greek Art, F. B. Tarbell—\$1.00. A Grammar of Greek Art, Percy Gardner—\$1.75 net. The Monuments of Christian Rome, Arthur L. Frothingham—preparing. Apollo, the History of Art Throughout the Ages, Solomon Reinach—\$1.50 net. Roman and Medieval Art, W. H. Goodyear—50c, \$1.00. A History of Architecture in Italy from Constantine to the Renaissance, Charles A. Cummings—2 vols., \$7.50. A Handbook of Architectural Styles, A. Rosengarten (from the German)—\$6.35; \$2.50 extra for illustrations. The Architecture of Greece and Rome, Anderson & Spiers—\$7.50. Architecture for General Readers, H. H. Statham—\$2.00. History

of Architecture, Banister Fletcher—\$7.50. Character of Renaissance Architecture, Charles H. Moore—\$3.00 net. Development and Character of Gothic Architecture, Charles H. Moore—\$4.50 net. How to Judge Architecture, Russell Sturgis—\$1.50 net.

(e) The Greek View of Life:

A History of Greece, Botsford—\$1.20 net. Some Aspects of the Greek Genius, S. H. Butcher—\$2.50 net. Harvard Lectures on Greek Subjects, S. H. Butcher—\$2.25 net. From Homer to Theocritus, Edward Capps—75c and \$1.50. Ideals in Greek Literature, W. C. Lawton—\$1.00. Masterpieces of Greek Literature, J. H. Wright—\$1.00. Home Life of the Ancient Greeks, Blümer—\$2.00. Life in Ancient Athens, T. G. Tucker—\$1.25 net. Classical Greek Literature, R. C. Jebb—35c. Studies in the Greek Poets, J. A. Symonds—2 vols., \$3.50. The Ancient Classical Drama, R. G. Moulton—\$2.25. Plato's Republic—\$1.50 net. Plato's Best Thoughts, translated by Jowett—\$1.50. A Day in Athens with Socrates, Jowett—\$1.00. Social Life in Greece, J. P. Mahaffy—\$2.00 net. Survey of Greek Civilization, J. P. Mahaffy—\$1.00 net. The Gods in Greece, Louis Dyer—\$2.00. The City-State of the Greeks and Romans, W. Warde Fowler—\$1.00 net. Introduction to Classical Greek Literature, Lawton—\$1.20. A History of Greek Art, F. B. Tarbell—\$1.00. Home Life of the Ancient Greeks, C. B. Gulick—\$1.40.

### (f) The Homeric Stories:

Life in the Homeric Age, Thomas Day Seymour—\$4.00 net. New Chapters in Greek History, Percy Gardner—\$5.00. Excursions in Greece, Charles Diehl—\$3.00. The Mycenaen Age, Tsountas and Manatt—\$6.00. Schliemann's Discoveries, Schuchhardt—\$4.00. Introduction to the Study of Homer, R. C. Jebb—\$1.12 net. Homer and the Epic, Andrew Lang—\$2.50. Companion to the Iliad, Walter Leaf—\$1.60 net. Homeric Society, A. G. Keller—\$1.20. Classic Myths in English Literature, C. M. Gayley—\$1.80. Lessons from Greek Pottery, Huddilston—\$1.25 net.

(g) Social Life at Rome:

The History of Rome, Botsford—\$1.10 net. The Greatness and Decline of Rome, Guglielmo Ferrero—\$5.25 net. The Private Life of the Romans, H. W. Johnston—\$1.50. Roman Life in Pliny's Time, Pellison—\$1.00. Ave Roma Immortalis, F. Marion Crawford—2.50 net. Stories in Stone from the Roman Forum, Isabel Lovell—\$1.50 and 50c. Rome as Described by Great Writers, Esther Singleton—\$1.60 net. Rome of Today and Yesterday, John Dennie—\$3.50. Italy: Rome and Naples, Taine—\$2.50. Roman Holidays and Others, W. D. Howells—\$3.00. Walks in Rome, A. J. C. Hare—2 vols., \$2.50. The City-State of the Greeks and Romans, W. W. Fowler—\$1.25 net. Cicero and His Friends, Boissier—\$1.75. The Roman Festivals of the Period of the Republic, W. Warde Fowler—\$1.25 net. Cicero and His Friends, Boissier—\$1.75. The City of Rome, Dyer—\$1.50. Pompeii, Its Life and Art, Mau—\$2.50 net. Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius, Dill—\$2.50 net. Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome, R. Lanciani—\$4.00. Destruction of Ancient Rome, R. Lanciani—\$1.50. Roman Public Life, A. H. J. Greenidge—\$2.50 net. Plutarch's Lives—4 vols., each \$1.00 net; 4 vols, 80c and \$1.25 each; 3 vols., \$1.00 each; 10 vols., 50c each, leather 75c each. Greek World under Roman Sway, J. P. Mahaffy—\$3.00. Literary Landmarks of Rome, Laurence Hutton—\$1.00. Roman Education, A. S. Wilkins—60c. Ecce Homo, J. R. Seeley—\$1.00. Roman Poets of the Republic, Seller—\$2.50. History of Roman Lit.

erature, W. S. Teuffel—2 vols., \$4.50. Lectures and Essays, H. Nettleship—\$1.90. The Story of Rome as Greeks and Romans Tell It, Botsford—90c net.

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### ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON JUNE READINGS.

- 1. A noted American lawyer and statesman, educated at Harvard. Elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts in 1851. Became a leading opponent of slavery in Congress. Elected to Senate in 1857, '63, and '69; was a champion of the civil rights bill for the negroes. 2. A poet and essayist born at Boston June 10, 1818. Died at Concord, Mass., 1901. Nephew of Dr. W. E. Channing who was one of the chief founders of American Unitarianism. He was connected with various journals, published several volumes of poems. In prose, "Thoreau the Poet-Naturalist" and other works. 3. The repeal of the Corn laws. 4. Minister to Mexico in 1873-80, to Russia 1880-01, Minister to Spain 1883-5, Special Plenipotentiary to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Brazil, Spain, Germany, British West Indies. Secretary of State 1892-93, Agent of the United States in Behring Sea arbitration, invited by the Emperor of China to participate in peace negotiations with Japan. Ambassador on special mission to Great Britain and Russia 1897, Member Anglo-Canadian Commission 1898; Agent United States Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, London 1903. 5. Edward VII of England.
- I. Het Loo in Gelderland. 2. The Nieuwe Kerk in Amsterdam. 3. The seven stadtholders of the Republic from William the Silent to William V. with their consorts and the three kings since 1813 and Queen Emma. 4. A court in The Hague surrounded by historic buildings associated with the greatest periods of Dutch history. 5. The execution of Barneveld and the massacre of the brothers De Witt. 6. One group bears the names of colonial possessions; another those of naval heroes and discoverers; poets, painters, and literary men in other groups, etc.



### NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES.

"I'm delighted to see," remarked a member of the Round Table, "that we are to have 'The Friendly Stars' on our course next year. The movements of the stars have always been a puzzle to me and I've never seriously attempted to make the acquaintance of anything but the Big Dipper and the Pleiades. But I have often longed to be able to name my celestial neighbors and I realize that if Chautauqua tells me to study them, I shall obey, whereas otherwise I might wait for a more convenient season. I hope to get the books for next year and experiment with the stars this summer."

"It's so easy to forget that we live on a globe," said Pendragon, "that conditions south of the equator sometimes strike us with surprise. Let me read you this letter from Mr. Orton, secretary of a new circle of 1912's, written in March:

"'We are holding meetings from March to October, as it is too hot at Christmas time to meet, and in addition most people are away on their holdidays. We hold fortnightly meetings in private homes and are having our first meeting next Friday (March 12), so I shall be able to report our progress better after that. We are starting with the course as laid down by you for September, with Reich's book and the Friendship of Nations series."

"Let me remind you," said Pendragon, "to examine the bibliography in this number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Some of you will take long summer vacations and you will find it very stimulating to your interest in the Classical Year to begin reading around it. A preliminary acquaintance with the history of Egypt will get you into the right mood to enjoy next year's Reading Journey. Or some of the books on 'Women' will remind you how long she has been in the nature of a puzzle awaiting its solution. Or you can try a Greek play or two, reading them three or four times over till you begin to feel the charm which comes from familiarity. It is one of the most fascinating experiences to have a piece of great literature slowly unfold itself to you. Then be sure to tell others of the course and keep a good supply of circulars with you. Send some of them to your friends in far off mission fields. You'd be surprised to see if you look over our foreign list, how the globe is dotted over with Chautaugua readers.



"Last Fall you will remember," he continued, "that the business block at Chautaugua, including the Print Shop and the edition of the November Chautauquan, were burned. At that time there was sent out from the Extension Office a paragraph which was widely copied in the press. It bore the significant heading, 'You Can't Burn Down an Idea.' This may be considered as typical of the Chautaugua point of view which prevails at the Institution Headquarters in winter as well as in summer. The Chautauqua community is small but it has ideas and spirit. The A. M. Martin Circle, named for the first general secretary of the C. L. S. C., prints its reports regularly in The Chautauquan Weekly, and the circle's reporter possesses a literary quality which enables him to portray situations and bring out the nature of discussions in very realistic fashion. One reader said that the reports gave her a better idea of the way in which a circle works than anything that she had read elsewhere. The point to be noted is, that a 'live' description of a circle meeting is better 'copy' for a newspaper than a mere statement of facts. A great many newspaper clippings come to headquarters but the reports are often very meager. It would be a fine exercise two or three times a year for a circle to have each member bring a vivid account of its last meeting. Let the report be limited to four hundred words and then give the best one to your local paper.

"But we must ask the delegate from the circle at Chautauqua to give us an account of a very amusing experiment which they recently tried:" "It was a clever scheme of our president, Mrs. Day," explained the delegate. "She worked out what she called 'A Regulated Evening,' as a practical illustration of 'Seen in Germany.' 'Verboten' lists were conspicuously posted all about the room and fines of from one to five pfennigs designated for each offence. Six officers were each armed with a card containing the name of the offence which had been committed. This was to be shown to the culprit when arrested. A judge was appointed to act upon different cases, and legal talent could be obtained by paying the necessary pfennigs. Each person was provided at the outset with a number of pfennigs for payment of fines. But let me read you the report from *The Weekly* lest I forget something:

"'A novel idea, that of humorously exaggerating the German police regulations of personal matters, was carried out at the A. M. Martin Circle's extra meeting Thursday night. There was an official inquisitor, Mr. Charles Taylor, by his unofficial title, who asked of everybody present all manner of personal and irrelevant questions. When satisfied that he had got from an individual all the diverting answers to be had, he nodded approval and a passport was given, with enough make-believe coin of the realm to make a beginning. So the worst troubles of the victim seemed likely to have passed. Wherever he turned, however, he found large printed 'Verboten' signs bearing lists of things which all were enjoined from doing. These proved to be complicated and troublesome. Perhaps he did not notice, far down on the list, that standing was forbidden, until some officer swooped down upon him and summarily imposed a fine, without the formality of a trial. Five minutes afterward, he might be fined by another officer for sitting, as that also was proscribed somewhere in the list. That this was productive of amusement may easily be imagined.

"'A variation of the scheme was that whoever was fined not only had to part with some of his pfennigs (disks of bright colored paper, attached to a card) but he also became "it" and had to hunt down as victim some one else whom he could convict of the same offence for which he himself suffered. Each officer, it will be seen from the above, was empowered to deal with only one offence. This verboten scheme was operative during the whole evening, whenever there was any gap between other activities. The person who had most geld at the end held the honors, which fell to Mr. Russell, Mrs. Taylor being a strong competitor."

"I wonder if Bishop Vincent realized when he founded the C. L. S. C. how much better a four years' scheme is for us than a one-year course would have been?" The speaker explained that she was a music teacher and much interested in musical literature. "So I neglected other reading. The C. L. S. C. held me to the four years idea and now I realize how one-sided my interests were before." "It is important to remember," said Pendragon, "that the 'College Outlook' was the Chancellor's underlying purpose—not

merely a reading course, but a broad scheme of self-culture founded on the college ideal, and adapted to the out-of-school reader."

"Our circle is a case in point," said a Canadian delegate from Brockville, Ontario. "Our society this year is in a flourishing condition and all eighteen members take a deep interest in the meetings and in the course of reading itself. In Brockville, which is a town of some 10,000 inhabitants, things are apt to go in 'spasms,' and even in sports everything flourishes for a year or two and great is the enthusiasm shown. Then comes the cooling off process and in a short time that particular club or sport is a thing of the past. Not so with the C. L. S. C. The club is twelve or thirteen years old, and that it still lives and is spoken of by its members with such enthusiasm speaks well for its success. We are enjoying this year's work very much indeed and many think that it is the most interesting year we have yet had. The programs are arranged by the Executive Committee and I believe they find the suggested programs in the magazine a very material help. Each girl undertakes her share of work very heartily. The lesson is not taught by one person, but several take part each week with papers, character sketches, oral reviews, and readings. We make the roll call quite important so that each may feel she is doing her part in making every meeting a good one. We meet in private houses every Monday evening at eight o'clock. We have not as yet had a critic. I am very glad to be able to report that ours is a live society and is recognized as such by our townspeople."

"We have twenty-two years' experience back of us, and this seems to be the best yet," added the delegate from Canandaigua, New York. "Our meetings are conducted most informally, with nothing to embarrass the most timid or diffident. Our work has been so divided this year that nearly every member has something to do. Two persons are responsible for the presentation of a Reading Journey through Holland, two for 'The Friendship of Nations,' two for 'Dutch Art and Artists.' Four persons gave 'Seen in Germany,' and nearly the whole circle is called into service in 'Studies in European Literature,' as each chapter is assigned to a different person. We feel an ever increasing interest in all that Chautauqua stands for."

"Our circle has had some interesting experiences with our current events part of the program," reported a Stamford, Connecticut, member. "One of our ministers reviewed for us with comments the article by Professor Münsterberg on 'Prohibition and Social Psychology' in McClure's Magazine and the reply published in a later number." The Fairfield, Connecticut, Circle delegate next gave a brief account of their Hugo-Molière evening in connection with the "Studies in European Literature."

Pendragon referred to a report in a Pacific Coast paper calling attention to the social reunion of the three Chautauqua Circles of Pacific Grove for a Dickens celebration. "I notice also in another clipping," he said, "that the Chautauquans of Mt. Union, Ohio, have been making a special study of 'The Three Musketeers.'" "I haven't read 'the Three Musketeers' yet, though I mean to," remarked an Illinois member, but let me commend to you 'The Black Tulip,' by Dumas. I found it extremely interesting from two points of view: The vivid putting of events connected with the death of the De Witts in Holland and the Tulip craze, and the old fashioned romantic style which differs so strikingly from our modern methods."

"I should like to mention," said a Belfast, Maine, member, "a very interesting talk which we had from our librarian on the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam. She illustrated her talk with copies of the famous pictures to be found there. We feel especially indebted to our librarian for the help she has extended to our Circle in many ways."

"Our Circle is the Rembrandt," reported a member from Lebanon, Pa. "Most of us belong to the Class of 1912 and, of course, we take a special interest in Dutch Art because of our name or perhaps you'll say we took our name because of our Dutch proclivities. One of our most interesting meetings will at all events assure you that we have an affinity for biographies. In our studies of 'The Foundations of Modern Europe' we thought that a special evening upon some of the great men referred to by Professor Reich would be very illuminating. So we made a program, taking up Liszt, and Balzac, then a group of scientists: Darwin, Spencer, Comte, von Humboldt, and Lavoisier, and finally Cavour. We really felt quite proud of the program, for the papers all possessed a good deal of originality. We are greatly interested in our Dutch author Maarten Maartens and have given considerable attention to his work."

"As members of the 1911 Class, we feel that last year's work helped us a great deal for this year we seem to fall into our habits of study more naturally," commented the delegate from Karnes City, Texas. "There are only five of us, but we did very much enjoy Napoleon and 'Seen in Germany,' as all articles on the Dutch. We meet in private houses and each member in turn conducts the lesson. We hope to take the whole course, and at the end will quite likely begin all over again!"

A number of brief reports were next presented. The circle at Portland, Maine, with nine members has only one officer, a chairman. The members meet once a month and read aloud, "Nathan the Wise" being their first selection. The meetings design to bring the members together socially but all are doing the work at home. In Augusta, Georgia, the famous "Augusta Circle" is just coming of

age. It began twenty-one years ago, and hopes and expects to live twenty years longer. In Berlin, New York, with a dozen members, the circle believes in oral reports in general rather than papers. Informal discussions follow and unsettled questions are passed over to some one member for investigation. The meetings have been 'full of interest from start to finish and not an absentee except through illness.' At Perry, Iowa, the circle meets weekly in the public library. Current events are emphasized at roll call. New leaders are appointed each time and new ideas come to the front. Dutch Art and Artists has been especially enjoyed. A triangle of 1912's in Newport, R. I., have no critic and no teacher. But they have a full attendance at the meetings at the home of two of the members, who are sisters. Discussions are naturally very frank and they report the art and history as especially interesting. The Butler. Missouri. Chautauguans number nineteen, meeting weekly and carrying on their discussions under various leaders. The hostess of the Circle at Independence, Kansas, is always critic for the day, a plan especially practicable, for she has her own reference books always at hand. The twelve members meet in alphabetical order every Monday night and appreciate the spirit of comradeship which membership in the C. L. S. C. implies.

The Torrington, Connecticut, delegate modestly alluded to their meetings are 'very ordinary,' but the very practical programs manifolded so that all members could use them, indicated more than ordinary attention on the part of some one. "Our program," he said, "usually consists of one or two short papers, discussion of readings, etc. We have bi-weekly meetings at the homes of the members and are thoroughly enjoying the course. Practically all of our seventeen members take active part."

An Illinois 1910 member next presented the claims of the circle at Farmer City. "You will notice," she said, "from this little leaflet that our twenty-one members belong to the Gladstone Class. We have three officers and an executive committee, one member of which is the president, so the machinery is very simple. Each one of us has the experience of leadership during the year and we are all deeply interested. Our leaflet gives the names of the leaders for each month and also the places of meeting. So a member who chances to be absent does not lose track of things."

"One of the most successful of our larger circles," said Pendragon, "is that of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. It enrolls more than fifty members. We must hear from its president, Rev. C. W. Miner." "Our circle has carried through its work finely this winter, in fact we consider that we have had our most successful year. We have had beside regular reviews, music, papers, debates, and some interesting discussions. The circle is one of the institutions of the city and we try to enlarge its influence by inviting to our

special lecture evenings the other literary clubs of the city and the teachers of the city and neighborhood, the high schools and such

of the public as wish to come."

"I may say," said Pendragon, "that the president has read the course for six years and last fall organized a circle of ten members at the neighboring village of Big Run. The Punxsutawney circle has a membership composed of many of the strong men and women of the community and when Chautauqua is used by such people for the good of the town there is scarcely any limit to its usefulness."

### Assembly Calendar for 1909

(For the convenience of C. L. S. C. members who intend to take advantage of the C. L. S. C. exercises held this summer by various Chautauqua Assemblies throughout the country the following list of Assemblies is published. We have here noted only those Assemblies which have already sent information as to dates, and arranged for C. L. S. C. representation. Other Assemblies there are which have not yet reported. We shall publish in the July Chautauquan a revised list of all Chautauquas which, to our knowledge, observe the Recognition day exercises or endeavor to promote the C. L. S. C. work.)

Name of Chautaugua.

Assembly Dates.

Manager.

Pacific Grove,

July 9-25. Mrs. E. J. Dawson,

Sec., San Jose, Cal. Recognition Day, July 21. Speaker, W. C. Evans, D. D.

COLORADO.

CALIFORNIA.

Boulder.

July 4-Aug. 14. F. A. Boggess,

Rocky Mountain,

July 15-Aug. 21. Frank Mc-Donough, Jr., Sec.

CONNECTICUT.

Plainville (Conn. Chaut. Assem.) July 21-29. B. F. Gilman, Sec. ILLINOIS.

Aurora, Dixon (Rock River), Aug. 9-23. O. L. Wilson, Mgr. July 31-Aug. 15. Adam A. Krape, Supt., Polo. Speaker, D. W. Howell, D. D.

Recognition Day, Aug. 5. Havana,

July 29-Aug. 12. Jas. L. Loar, Mgr., Bloomington. Speaker, D. W. Howell, D. D.

Recognition Day, Aug. 6. Recognition Day, Aug. 6. Speaker, D. W. Howell, D. D. July 30-Aug. 8. Jas. H. Shaw, Supt Recognition Day, Speaker, Mrs. Charles E. Risser. Aug. 14-30. Rev. J. L. Douthit. Speaker, Prof. S. C. Schmucker. Hoopeston,

Lithia Springs,

Ottawa. Petersburg (Old Salem), Pontiac.

Aug. 20-29. Jas. H. Shaw, Supt. Aug. 11-29. Rev. J. M. Johnson. July 17-Aug. 1. A. C. Folsom, Mgr.

#### INDIANA.

omo, Aug. 6-15. Wm. E. Rauch, Sec. Recognition Day, Aug. 13. Speaker, Dr. Geo. E. Vincent. Kokomo. Oakland City.

May 28-June 7. Byron W. King, Supt. July 17-Aug. 1. W. D. Higdon,

Pleasant Shades,

Wabash, Winona Lake, July 6-15. James H. Shaw, Mgr. June 28-Aug. 21. Rev. S. C. Dickey, Mgr.

Recognition Day, Aug. 20. Speaker, Dr. George E. Vincent.

#### IOWA.

Charles City, Clarinda,

Coffeyville,

Aug. 3-14. A. D. Clark, Secy. Aug. 5-14. W. E. Whittaker, Sec.

Recognition Day, Aug. 13. Waterloo,

June 29-July 9. R. N. Corwin,

Sec. Recognition Day, July 6. Speaker, Prof. James W. Crook.

#### KANSAS.

Cawker City (Lincoln Park Assembly),

July 31-Aug. 16. Robert Good, Sec., Jamestown.

Clay Center (Clay County Chautauqua),

July 23-Aug. 1. C. Vincent Jones, Sec. Rev. C. S. Nusbaum, Sec. July 12-22. Fred W. Bortell, Mgr.

Emporia, Ottawa. Parsons, Salina, Sterling,

Winfield. 119 E. 9th Ave.

### MARYLAND.

Mountain Lake Park,

Aug. 1-30. W. L. Davidson, Mgr., 1711 Lamont St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Washington Grove, July 20-Sept. 4. A. H. Hiller, Sec. Recognition Day, Aug. 10.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Northampton (Conn. Valley Chautauqua),

July 13-23. E. P. Butler, Pres. Recognition Day, July 21.

#### MICHIGAN.

Jackson, Kalamazoo, June 24-July 4. O. L. Wilson, Mgr. July 15-25. O. L. Wilson, Mgr.

Springfield,

MISSOURI.

nage, Recognition Day Speaker, D. W. Howell, D. D. July 15-25. Fred W. Bartell, Mgr. July 17-31. Fred W. Bartell, Mgr. July 5-17. Fred W. Bartell, Mgr. Carthage, Clinton, Sedalia,

NEW JERSEY.

July 9-19. A. E. Ballard, Sec. Ocean Grove,

NEW YORK.

tauqua, Julv 1-Aug. 29. A. E. Bestor. Recognition Day, Aug. 18. Speaker, Pres. W. H. P. Faunce, Brown Univ. Chautauqua,

NORTH DAKOTA.

Devil's Lake. July 3-19. Edgar LaRue, Sec.

Bellefontaine, July 23-Aug. 1. James H. Shaw, Supt. Recognition Day Speaker, Miss H. E. Stanley.
Bethesda (Epworth Park), Aug. 6-23. I. S. Secrest, Supt. Urbana, Aug. 27-Sept. 5. James H. Shaw, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

nt Gretna, July 3-Aug. 4. V. W. Dippell, Sec. Recognition Day, July 29. Speaker, Bishop Vincent. Mount Gretna,

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Big Stone Lake Chautauqua, July 1-15. R . J. Hicks, Sec. Recognition Day, July 14. Speaker, Arthur E. Gringle. Madison, June 25-July 12. G. G. Smith, Pres.

TENNESSEE.

Monteagle, July 3-Aug. 29. Allen G. Hall, Supt.

WISCONSIN.

Delavan Lake, Aug. 12-22. W. A. Cochran, Pres. Recognition Day, Aug. 12. Speaker, Gov. R. B. Glenn, North Carolina.

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July 26-30	Meanings of Democracy
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August 8-13	
August 15-19	C. L. S. C. Recognition Week
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- 9. Music. Under the general direction of Mr. Alfred Hallam of Mt. Vernon, New York. Chief instructors include Wm. H. Sherwood and Miss Georgia Kober, Chicago, and Mrs. E. T. Tobey, Memphis, in piano; Mr. F. R. Croxton, New York City, Mrs. Marie Zimmerman, Philadelphia, Mr. C. C. Washburn, Nashville, in voice; Mr. Henry B. Vincent, Erie, Pennsylvania, in organ; Mr. M. A. Bickford, Springfield, Mass., mandolin, etc. Registration in 1908, 237.
- 10. Arts and Crafts. Under charge of Mr. Henry Turner Bailey, editor of the "School Arts Book." The department will move into its new "Shops" on College Hill now in process of erection. Registration in 1908, 254.
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